

The Nation.

NEW YORK THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1883.

The Week.

IN August of last year, Congress passed a law to reduce the navy, by the simple process of discharging a certain number of cadets on the termination of their six years' course at the Naval Academy, with one year's pay. A legal question has arisen as to whether the act applies to cadet engineers, or only to midshipmen. The cadet engineers threatened with discharge, for no fault of theirs, not unnaturally took the matter into the Court of Claims, and obtained a decision from the Court of Claims to the effect that the law did not apply to them at all. On the strength of this decision they appealed to Mr. William E. Chandler, as Secretary of the Navy, to recognize the decision as binding. This he declined to do, on a variety of grounds, the only important one being that the case was to be taken to the Supreme Court, and therefore could not be regarded as decided until that tribunal had passed upon it, declaring at the same time that he thought the decision of the court all wrong. He wound up his letter with a very remarkable moral lecture, advising the young men to pause in their mad attempt to enforce their rights, before it was too late. Apprehending, however, that the Supreme Court might affirm the decision of the Court of Claims, and determined to put the Department in an impregnable position, he laid down in the course of his letter the following proposition:

"There is also high authority for the position that neither the executive nor legislative branch of the Government is required to accept as guides for its action the legal opinion of even the Supreme Court. They must submit to the enforcement of any final judgment of such court where the power of enforcement exists in the particular lawsuit decided. Beyond this, every officer and every citizen should continue to act upon any clear convictions of law which he may honestly entertain."

When we read this we supposed that the "high authority" referred to must be General Andrew Jackson, in the course of whose checked career high authority may be found for almost any proposition on almost any subject; but it seems not, for Mr. Chandler explained last week to the correspondent of the *Herald* exactly what he meant. He referred, it seems, first to "the Dred Scott decision"; second, to a speech made in the Senate by Judge Drake; but third, and chiefly, "to the decision declaring the Legal-Tender Act unconstitutional, when people went so far as to say that to reverse that decision the number of justices had to be increased and the court packed to secure a reversal of that opinion." Explaining this, he added: "Everybody knows" that "neither Congress nor the Executive heeded for a moment" the original opinion of the Supreme Court in the legal-tender cases. In other words, when the Supreme Court goes wrong it should be disregarded; when it goes badly wrong it should be packed. This letter and interview show how little high official position changes a

statesman's real nature. The Hon. W. E. Chandler who gravely writes down and utters these novel constitutional ideas, is clearly no other than our old friend "Bill Chandler," who always talked in this way, and is evidently too old to change merely because he has charge of the navy. We ought to add, perhaps, that Judge Drake, to whose constitutional views in the Senate, whatever they may have been, he attaches so much importance, is the Judge Drake whose opinion as Judge of the Court of Claims he considers as a matter of no consequence. Finally, he is a lawyer.

Advices from the West during the last week show considerable improvement in the general mercantile and industrial situation. In the jobbing and dry-goods trades there has been an increase of sales of summer goods. The crop prospects continue to improve, especially for corn and for the spring-wheat crop of the Northwest. The iron trade is still very much depressed, and the present low prices compel many furnaces to suspend operations. Still, it is believed that prices have certainly touched bottom, and any change from the present must necessarily be in the line of improvement. The net result of the dissatisfaction of the operatives, and the threat of striking, is that the production of iron has been reduced, and this may soon allow the consumption to overtake the production and cause an advance in prices. The rates for money in New York have been tending downward, owing to the usual concentration of money here at this season of the year. The last weekly statement of the New York banks, however, showed an expansion of \$3,560,800 in their loans, which was undoubtedly taken for speculative purposes. This has been followed by a gradual upward movement in prices of railway stocks, the advance during the week being from 2 to 5 per cent., due mainly to the operations of local speculators, as is shown by the fact that the regular commission houses dealing in stocks report but little increase of buying as yet from speculators outside of the city, and less is being done in either buying or selling of American securities for foreign account than for a long time. The rates of foreign exchange have, therefore, remained almost unaffected by any movement of securities. The exports of breadstuffs and cottons keep up in excess of the same time last year, and some bills of exchange are already being drawn for July against grain shipments to be made from the new crop. By next month, also, there will be similar forward drawing against shipments of cotton to be made in September. In view of these facts, there is no prospect of the export of specie from this country, as was apprehended a few weeks ago.

Mr. T. G. Shearman writes to the *Tribune*, about Dr. Cyrus Hamlin's unfortunate excursion into the tariff controversy, a letter in which he shows that the doctor apparently knows no more about the tariff in Turkey, where he lived for thirty-five years, than he knows

about the Cobden Club. For he said that when he went to Turkey in 1838 there was a protective tariff under which many industries flourished till England introduced free trade in 1855. Mr. Shearman calls attention to the fact that this story conflicts with Prof. Ellis Thompson's assertion, which is perfectly correct, that the Turks have levied 3 per cent. on English goods for four hundred years, and, indeed, have never had a protective tariff or anything approaching to it. In fact, the good doctor has been wandering in fields which he knows nothing of, and is consequently constantly tempted into Oriental inaccuracy and hyperbole, which must injure him as a college president.

The Philadelphia *North American* some few weeks since attempted to bolster up the silly, but none the less favorite, argument of the protectionists, that the cause of free trade in the United States was subsidized and maintained by "British gold," by printing an ancient story, that the London *Times* in 1844—nearly forty years ago—contained a statement that over \$2,000,000 had been (recently) subscribed in England to circulate free trade tracts in foreign countries, and "that some of these tracts are to be printed in New York." Rejoicing that something positive in relation to this mysterious subject had at length been uncovered, we promptly called on the *North American* to dismiss all generalities of statement, and tell on just what day and in what issue of the London *Times* it found this remarkable item. We were anxious to hunt it up, and publish it for the discomfiture of those pestilent fellows in this country who must have had the handling of at least part of this money. But we are sorry to say that thus far the *North American* is dumb; and it begins to look very much as if this venerable organ of the Pennsylvania protectionists, thinking possibly that files of the London *Times*, accessible for ready reference, were not in every library, had ventured upon a little game of bluff. But we hasten to assure the editor of the *North American* that we have at command a complete file of the *Times*, and are only too willing to commence a search and verification, in the great cause of historical truth, if he will but help the investigation by stating a few particulars which he undoubtedly has ready. Shall we be under the necessity of calling again, or shall we conclude, and say, with the impudent Chicago *Tribune*, in commenting on this subject: "We predict that the editor of the *North American* will go to the grave with that secret locked in his breast?"

General Butler is receiving some consolation for the rebuff administered to him by Harvard. The Presidents of Williams and some other smaller colleges have invited him to their Commencements, and he is also going to attend that of Phillips Academy, at Exeter, in which he received his own education. He would have appeared officially at Harvard, and therefore his presence would have meant nothing in particular except the continuance of a

custom; but at Williams he will appear as an example to the young men specially selected for that purpose by the President, which suggests many curious and interesting reflections touching the relations of our educational institutions to elementary morality. Butler's chief contribution to political morality is his maintenance, in 1868, when he was advocating a repudiation of the national debt, that "the State had no conscience." We wonder if any professors of ethics have begun to teach this yet.

The chance of a war between France and China seems to have raised the question in France whether in such a war American privateers could be fitted out to prey upon French commerce. The Declaration of Paris, in 1856, to which France and the other great Powers of Europe are parties, abolishing privateering, is not binding on the United States. But this country has a treaty with France which has a good deal of bearing on the subject. Article XXI. of the treaty of 1778 provides that no "citizen, subject, or inhabitant" of the United States shall take out any commission or letter of marque from any country with which France may be at war; and that any one who does so "shall be punished as a pirate," or, in other words, shall be hung if he can be caught, the same treatment being probably applicable to all the crew. Besides this, our neutrality laws (U. S. R. S., Sec. 5281 et seq.) provide that any citizen of the United States who, within our territory, accepts a commission to serve against any country with which we are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a "high misdemeanor," and may be punished by fine and imprisonment, and contains similar provisions with regard to fitting out vessels or military expeditions of any kind.

Señor Rodriguez, the Secretary of the late General Jerez, Minister for Nicaragua at Washington during the Blaine period, has been giving a curious account of the disquisitions which he says his chief had to listen to from Mr. Blaine, on the propriety of "reorganizing Central America as a single nation." General Jerez, he says, was highly in favor of the plan, and used to go to see Mr. Blaine about it, on Mr. Blaine's invitation, but at these conferences, strangely enough, Señor Rodriguez declares, General Jerez was not allowed to do any of the talking, Mr. Blaine had so much to say. On one occasion he "made use of innumerable arguments, employing them with strong oratorical effect," while the Nicaraguan Minister remained silent. "Why the Washington Cabinet endeavored to make one nation of the five Central Republics," Señor Rodriguez declines to explain, simply because, we strongly suspect, he does not know. Mr. Blaine himself would probably have been unable to give any better reason than that it was "a big thing," and would make much talk. Of course the notion that any power on earth can make five nations into one except the nations themselves, and that any foreign government can profitably take part in such a process, was an absurd one, but it was a not unnatural product of a mind accustomed to live on sensations, and surprises, and fireworks.

The *Tribune*, speaking of the divorce question, admits that the "only remedy which promises any result" is "a national divorce law enacted under a constitutional amendment," but insists that the great difficulty in its way is, that the prevailing looseness on the subject of marriage would produce a loose national law. But it would produce, as we have frequently pointed out, a single uniform law, and put a complete stop to at least half the divorces which are obtained by fraudulent changes of residence and other little devices of that kind; and would bring to an end the farcical state of the law which makes what is a lawful marriage in one State bigamy in another, and often puts it out of the question for innocent women to know what their legal position or that of their children may become if the head of the family changes his place of abode. Whatever the causes for which divorce is allowed within the limits of the United States, the status of the family ought to be unchangeable. No such state of things as we have exists in any other civilized country, and of course agitation for reform, without a definite proposal as to what shall be done, is absurd. The agitation has been going on for nearly twenty years, and the statistics on the subject recently published show that the evil is worse than ever.

The trouble which the Barber Boys got into in Iowa was chiefly owing to their love of their mother and fondness for home. Originally they had to become bandits owing to a difficulty with a sheriff, who came to arrest them, and whom they consequently had to kill, but everything seems to have prospered with them after this, until, a fortnight ago last Monday, they grew homesick, and resolved on a visit to Mrs. Barber and the girls. Had they been able to reach the Barber mansion, no doubt they would have been quite safe, but as the boys were quietly going into the house of a married sister, they were seen by another boy who was loitering about—probably some rascally boy who envied them their fame and the pleasant meeting they were about to have—and who immediately "aroused the people." They were captured on Wednesday, while eating supper affectionately together, in a house about six miles south of Tripoli, Iowa, and have since been taken out of jail by a mob and hung. The singular thing about the banditti of the Western States is their always being found in families of brothers. This seems to show how little truth there is in the idea so many foreigners have that our institutions have a tendency to loosen the family tie. In all the accounts we have of great European robbers, their tastes lead very early in life to a severance of all connection with their home. Their parents and brothers and sisters, in fact, are so little moved by family affection when it comes in conflict with the claims of respectability and social position, that they usually turn the young thieves out of house and home as soon as they find out what they are. This accounts for the fact that in history we hear only of Jack Sheppard, Dick Turpin, and so on, not of the Sheppard Boys, or Turpin Boys. With us, however, when one Boy takes to crime, whatever his

parents may do, his brothers at least stick by him to the last; rob with him; murder with him; "compromise" with him, or even go to the gallows with him, if necessary. A brotherless Boy bandit is unknown in the West. How can all this be reconciled with the idea that family affection is on the decline in the United States?

The "Kentucky" news of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of June 9 is very entertaining and somewhat characteristic reading. First of all comes an account of a set-to between Professor Shannon and Professor Simmons, School Commissioners of Warren County, at Bowling Green. They first "came near colliding in Smith's book store," and on the following day Professor Shannon caught Professor Simmons on his way to supper and gave him a severe beating. The day after, however, Simmons lay in wait for Shannon at the same place with a pistol, and fired four shots at him without effect. Paris was "somewhat disturbed" on the 8th by the conduct of Professor G. T. Gould and two friends who got on the train with a number of young ladies of the Millersburg Female College, and seeing the Rev. Elisha Green, an old colored minister, in a seat, "roughly demanded it," but Mr. Green refused to surrender it, so two of the party held him in his seat, while another "beat him with a heavy, brass-bound valise." Mr. Green, who is a cripple, is "suffering from the injuries inflicted on his head and hands," which we can readily believe. But why didn't he give up his seat, the old villain? At Fulton, too, it appears, a number of men named Oagle have been "trying to run the town," and the Marshal and his posse tried to arrest them. So there was a regular fusillade between them, and after a few volleys it was found that Joe Oagle and a negro were dead, and John Oagle, Will Jones, and the Marshal were wounded. At Frankfort, also, in a lawyer's office, Mr. Ned Conners, being dissatisfied with the conduct of a Mr. Kiernan, who had gone surety for his (Conners's) stepson and had to pay the note, expressed himself unpleasantly about it, so Mr. Kiernan drew a pistol and took one shot at him, but only one, and the ball grazed Mr. Conners's scalp, and is now lodged in the wall of the office. Mr. Kiernan is "a prominent citizen."

It is difficult at this distance to make out why Massachusetts Republicans should have thought it worth while to make a stand on General Butler's veto of the Safe Deposit Bill. The sole question involved was a technical one as to whether the bill was sent back to the Legislature with due formalities; and the Supreme Court have replied to the questions addressed to them on the subject to the effect that there is not a shadow of doubt that it was. The effect produced among Butler's followers, therefore, is of a merely factious opposition to the gallant old champion of popular rights by the rich Bostonians. This was, of course, the object of the veto—the safe-deposit vaults being managed by a number of well-known and wealthy anti-Butlerites. The *Boston Advertiser*, commenting on the case, declares, in language which recalls the Declaration of Independence: "He has committed misdemeanors, he has violated the laws,

his attitude toward the Legislature has been scandalously insolent." This looks as if they were beginning to think of impeaching the old reformer. As the Republican majority in the Senate is only four, probably nothing would give him greater delight than a chance to figure as a defendant in a great state trial of this sort.

The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith has been warning the Brooklyn Sunday-school children against the "Sunday-school dude." This is very proper. If there is such a creature, the children ought to be warned against him, but the description given of the type by the Rev. Mr. Smith shows that the word dude is already beginning to be used, as such words always are in the end, as a mere term of reproach, which may be applied to any sort of person the speaker does not like. Mr. Smith declares that a Sunday-school dude would be capable of carrying on a flirtation with a Sunday-school girl "instead of giving the water of life to the thirsty scholars." This may be so, but he went on to declare that dudes were "impudent fellows"—so impudent that it is difficult to get rid of them at all unless they are "booted" out of the way. But what Mr. Matthew Arnold would call the "note" of the dude is certainly not impudence. Modesty, shyness of an almost feminine kind, characterizes him; a brazen dude would be a contradiction in terms.

In a learned article on dinners, the *Saturday Review* calls attention to a curious idea of dinner-givers, that the number of dishes provided should increase in proportion to the number of guests. There is no doubt of the prevalence of the notion in this country as well as in England. The number of entrées, for instance, that are regarded as sufficient for a family of six, are never regarded as sufficient for a dinner-party of twelve. In part, this is due to the desire of the host to offer his guests a choice of dishes; but we believe it is also owing in part to a mistaken attempt to apply, to the modern civilized dinner, traditions of hospitality handed down from the old Anglo-Saxon cuisine. In the time of Cedric the Saxon dinners were not served regularly in courses, but all the food was put on the table at once; and the essence of hospitality was to have more food in sight than usual. The most hospitable man was he who provided most food, just as the most respected guest was he who could eat most of it. This state of things produced the rough rule, the more guests the more dishes, which has been handed down to us, and erroneously applied to the modern dinner—a meal of a wholly different character. A great deal of the indigestion and dyspepsia of which guests so frequently complain is no doubt traceable to this curious survival.

An attempt to revive the practice of hissing at the Adelphi Theatre, in London, led a day or two since to some curious scenes. One of the actors came forward and inquired what the audience meant, and reminded them that the play they were hissing was the work of "a grand man and novelist," for whom he and his associates were endeavoring to do their best. For this he got a round of applause, and then

tried to strengthen his position by declaring that one of the ladies of the company was "entirely prostrated." To this, however, the audience replied that they did not "want to be lectured," and much confusion prevailed to the end of the play. All this shows that, whatever may be thought of the practice of hissing, remonstrances against it will do the grand men and novelists who write our plays little good. When a modern English play is so bad that a modern audience hisses it off the stage, all further argument is probably useless.

The withdrawal of Herr von Bunnigsen from the German Reichstag, as well as the Prussian Landtag, signifies that the cause he represented is felt to be utterly helpless and hopeless. Herr von Bunnigsen is the leader of the Conservative wing of the "National Liberal" party. He is a man of large ability and of the highest character. He was a strong Nationalist in the darkest days of division. But his Liberalism never was of the self-asserting, fighting kind. He has been rather a Liberal in the way of sympathy and good wishes. He has always sincerely desired the establishment of genuine constitutional government; he has ardently hoped that things would develop themselves in that direction, and been very much gratified when they seemed to do so. Meanwhile he endeavored to avoid, as much as possible, all conflicts between the Liberal party and the Government. But he found it impossible to follow Prince Bismarck constantly in all his marches and counter-marches. He supported the Church policy of the Government which culminated in the Falk laws and the "Kulturkampf," with great fervor. But when Bismarck, finding the Catholic Church a tougher antagonist than he had anticipated, threw Falk overboard and began to negotiate with the Vatican, Bunnigsen offered a vigorous opposition to the Chancellor's new policy and to the proposed coalition between the Clericals and Conservatives which was to be the political outcome of it. He actually succeeded, in the session of the Prussian Landtag of 1879-1880, in defeating the recall of the banished bishops and in embodying several important amendments in the Government Bill.

He has now abandoned that opposition too, and desires the adoption of the Church Bill, yielding the principal points of the Falk laws, which was a few days ago laid before the Landtag by the Government. But it seems that the National Liberals, and even most of his own followers, are determined to oppose that measure; and, finding himself isolated and powerless, he has resigned. His retirement will probably put an end to further efforts at compromise on the Liberal side, and thus have a tendency to solidify the Opposition. In the absence of Bunnigsen, Prince Bismarck is likely to find it more difficult than ever to draw any portion of the Liberal party into a parliamentary combination in favor of the Government. He is by no means relieved of such contingencies. Although the coalition of the Clericals and Conservatives has enabled him to have the budget for 1884-1885 taken up ahead of the regular time and passed, there are already signs of a purpose on the part of the Clericals

to put a higher price upon their favors than is offered by the Government Church Bill, and thus the Chancellor may soon be obliged once more to look for support in other quarters.

Nothing could be more characteristic of the way in which things are done in Russia than the so-called "amnesty proclamation" or "act of grace" promulgated by the Czar at the time of his coronation. The Minister of the Interior may, if he sees fit, report the applications for pardon of political offenders who have been in Siberia for a number of years and who are now thoroughly penitent, and then they may be permitted to return to their homes, provided their homes are not in large cities; and inquiries into political offences committed at least fifteen years ago, provided the inquiries have disclosed nothing, may be dropped. This is all the grace political offenders can hope for. But those who have robbed the state by the embezzlement of public money, or by conspiracy with contractors, or in any other way—in one word, the public thieves—shall be pardoned outright and go scot free. Their accounts are to be closed without further demands from the Government. It seems that they will not even be obliged to promise not to steal again.

Cardinal Simeoni's assertion to the *Herald* correspondent, if correctly reported, that the circular to the Irish bishops was never intended for publication, and would have remained private but for Mr. Errington's indiscretion, deprives it of all importance as a political document. The faithful among the Irish laity will, in fact, now be justified in acting as if it did not exist. Moreover, the Cardinal showed plainly that the process "of expounding the circular in a way to adapt it to the temper in which the Irish laity would receive it," which we predicted a fortnight ago, has already begun. We then said that "if it seemed likely to produce widespread defiance, it would undoubtedly be explained in a way that would save the influence of the clergy, and that it was even possible that the Pope himself would assist in the process." Accordingly, Cardinal Simeoni now says that it was never intended for publication; that it had "no political aim or purpose"; that Mr. Parnell was not personally in the mind of the Holy Father or of the Propaganda when the circular was issued; that, being simply a lesson in morals, it was not intended for the Irish Catholics exclusively, but for all Catholics, including Americans and Australians; that no foreign Power had been instrumental in bringing about its issue; that it was not meant to prevent priests from attending political meetings, but to prevent them from exciting angry passions; and that the Holy Father felt the warmest sympathy with the Irish people, and especially with the Irish farmers. In fact, the Cardinal, if correctly reported, has left nothing whatever of the circular as a "great blow" to the Irish Nationalists, and has reduced it to the rank of one of those general exhortations to morality to which only unblushing scoundrels ever object, but which thus far have never either helped or hindered any political movement.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, TO THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1883, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

ON Tuesday the first official information of the expedition of General Crook after the hostile Indians in the Sierra Madre mountains was published. He left American soil, crossing the Mexican border, on May 3. After fourteen days of hard marching night and day, the Indian camps of Chato and Bonito were discovered in an almost impregnable position. The Apaches did not dream of an attack, as entrance to their stronghold was next to impossible, and the warriors were principally out on a raid under Chief Juh, only thirty-seven bucks being in the camp, with the women and children. The camp was surrounded, and firing was begun by the scouts. A panic was created, and soon all surrendered. Altogether 383 prisoners were taken. The chiefs captured were Chato, Bonito, Geronimo, Nachez, Loco, and Nana. About \$5,000 worth of plunder was recovered. After the fight General Crook and his command marched leisurely back to American soil, and on Monday they were encamped on Silver Creek, Arizona. Not one of the command was lost during the expedition. Seven Indians were killed in the skirmish. General Crook is waiting for instructions from the Secretary of War as to what disposition he shall make of the prisoners. If the rest of the hostiles do not surrender, he will again enter the Sierra Madre after them.

Representatives of the colored inhabitants of the Cherokee Nation of Indians have been in Washington during the week to protest against the proposed distribution of the \$300,000 appropriated to the tribe by the last Congress.

Special agents report to the Treasury Department a most extensive system of smuggling along the Rio Grande border.

The Department of Agriculture reports the condition of winter wheat as lower than in May, the general average being 75 per cent. against 83 in May. The condition of spring wheat is everywhere high, averaging 98 per cent.

The Treasury Department at Washington has been informed of the arrival at San Francisco of a large cargo of tea consigned to merchants in Chicago, and has directed that samples of the tea be forwarded to New York for inspection before the tea is delivered.

The position of the Civil-Service Commissioners as to certifying women for the eligible lists, according to the explanation of Chief-Examiner Lyman, is that if the heads of the departments request that women shall be certified, they will be, but otherwise sex will be disregarded in the certifications.

The report of the Naval Board appointed to examine the *Pinta* has been submitted to Secretary Chandler. Mr. Dezendorf's charges are fully sustained. In respect to extravagance, the Board finds that the total expenditures for repairs and equipment by the Bureau of Construction, Steam Engineering, and Equipment, amounting to \$106,221 55, when compared with the prime cost of the vessel, at a time when labor and material were high, are excessive. As to the unseaworthiness of the *Pinta*, the Board finds that the repairs had "made her no more unseaworthy than she was before," when she was "as seaworthy as most vessels of similar construction."

The United States double-turreted monitor *Amphitrite* was launched at Wilmington, Del., on Thursday afternoon. Secretary Chandler was present.

Postmaster-General Gresham has selected metallic red as the color for the new two-cent postage stamps. The vignette will be of Washington.

The attention of the Postmaster-General has been directed by Senator Van Wyck to a new Star-route in Nebraska and Dakota, recently

let, which the Senator characterizes as "a bigger steal than the Star-routes now on trial." A daily mail has been put on between Fort Niobrara, on the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, to Rapid City and Deadwood, in Dakota, the contractor being John R. Miner, one of the Star-route conspirators now on trial. The contract price for the daily mail is \$13,000, and Vaile, also a Star-route defendant in the conspiracy cases, is one of Miner's sureties. The Department reply to the charges that they are compelled by law to give the contracts to the lowest responsible bidder.

Mr. Richard T. Merrick continued his great speech in the Star-route trial, at Washington, on Wednesday and Thursday, devoting much of his time to a severe and effective arraignment of S. W. Dorsey and an analysis of his rascally schemes. John Dorsey's testimony was also severely condemned. Mr. Merrick closed his argument on Friday. On Monday the prayers of counsel were heard, and on Tuesday Judge Wylie delivered his charge to the jury, and at 3:45 o'clock they retired to consider the case.

President Arthur took up his summer residence at the Soldiers' Home near Washington on Friday. He occupies the cottage in which President Lincoln lived during the war.

The scientific expedition sent out by the United States Government in March last to observe the total eclipse of the sun at Caroline Island, in the South Pacific, has arrived at San Francisco. Prof. Edward S. Holden, of the Washburn Observatory of Madison, Wis., who is in charge of the party, reports that the weather on the day of the eclipse was perfect, and the result is a great success. Several good photographs of the corona and spectrum were obtained. The supposed planet Vulcan could not be found.

A permanent organization of the Ohio Republican State Convention was effected on Wednesday morning by the election of Senator John Sherman as Chairman. His name excited great enthusiasm. He made a speech advocating protection and the Scott liquor law, and approving of the general course of the Republican party. When nominations for Governor were called for, Senator Sherman's name was presented amid wild excitement, and he would undoubtedly have been nominated with no opposition had he not positively declined, urging that he could not surrender his duties in the Senate in justice to the people of Ohio and the country. Judge J. B. Foraker, of Cincinnati, was then nominated by acclamation. He belongs to the younger generation of Ohio public men, is a graduate of Cornell University, and has held a Supreme Court judgeship in Ohio. The remainder of the State ticket was filled with men of local reputation. The platform adopted favors protection, approves of the submission to the people of the two Constitutional amendments on the liquor question, one providing for prohibition, and the other for giving the Legislature power to regulate and tax the liquor traffic, without expressing any preference for either, and advocates taxation for revenue and for providing against the evils of the liquor traffic. Another resolution favors "the repeal of the law limiting the time within which applications for pensions under the Arrears of Pension Act shall be made."

A convention of Iowa Democrats was held on Wednesday. It nominated L. G. Kinne, of Tama, for Governor, and other State officers. The platform approves a tariff for revenue only and a gradual reduction of protective duties, opposes constitutional prohibition, favors a well-regulated license law, and advocates the extension of civil-service reform to all departments of the Government.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday, but was immediately called together again by the Governor for the consideration of Congressional, Legislative, and Judicial Apportionment Bills.

The Court of Common Pleas of Philadel-

phia on Saturday annulled the decree of divorce obtained by Major A. H. Nickerson, of the United States Army, on the ground that it was obtained by fraud, and dismissed the libel and imposed the payment of all costs upon the libellant.

Samuel W. Hale was inaugurated Governor of New Hampshire on Thursday, at Concord, with considerable ceremony. In his inaugural address he advocated prohibition of the liquor traffic.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives on Friday passed a bill increasing the salaries of the members from \$500 to \$750. The Senate passed, by a vote of 16 to 12, a bill incorporating the Cape Cod Ship Canal Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000.

The Harper High-License Bill was passed by the Illinois House of Representatives on Friday. It is now before the Senate.

The Niagara Falls Park Commission organized on Saturday by electing Mr. Dorsheimer President, Dr. Anderson declining the office. Commissioner Rogers offered a resolution, with the plan of Director Gardner's report as its body, providing for the taking of a strip of land, varying from 50 to 150 feet wide, from the head of the rapids above the village down to and including Prospect Park, which is to be taken entire, together with all the islands above the falls between the Canadian boundary and the American shore. The resolution was adopted.

A dinner was given at Delmonico's, in this city, on Thursday evening, to the Southern gentlemen who have come North to awaken an interest in the exhibition which will be opened in Louisville, Ky., on August 1. Speeches were made by General Grant, Senators Beck and Bayard, Carl Schurz, Henry Watterson, and others.

The graduating exercises of a class of cadets took place at Annapolis on Saturday. Examinations were in progress at West Point during the week, and the exercises of the graduating class were held on Tuesday.

President John J. Jarrett, of Pittsburgh, who has been at the head of the Association of Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers since 1880, has sent in a letter to the Convention which will be held in Philadelphia on August 7, declining a reelection. His determination was made known to the lodges some weeks ago, but since the recent termination of the conference which averted a strike the members of the Association have been loath even to consider a possibility of his retirement. His physician advises the step.

The American Fish Culture Association held its twelfth annual meeting in this city last week at Cooper Union. A number of interesting and instructive papers were read.

The Barber boys, two noted desperadoes of Iowa, were captured after a desperate fight in which they wounded four men, two mortally, on the evening of June 5, near Tripoli, Iowa. About 9 o'clock on Friday night a mob of 200 attacked the jail at Waverley, Iowa, where the men were confined, and after two hours' work reached their cell, whence they were taken and hanged to a tree. They were firm to the last. The county officers did all they could to protect the prisoners.

Mr. Charles C. Fulton, editor and proprietor of the *Baltimore American*, died on Thursday, at the age of sixty-seven. He purchased an interest in the *American* in 1853, becoming its sole proprietor nine years later. The prosperity of the paper grew under his management. Some of his letters addressed to it in his foreign travels have been republished in book form. He was one of the original Republicans of Maryland.

Prof. Charles E. Anthon, of the College of the City of New York, died on Thursday at Bremen, Germany, of heart disease. He was sixty years old. He was the son of John Anthon, a prominent lawyer, and was a

nephew of Professor Anthon, the distinguished classical scholar.

Chester W. Chapin, ex-President of the Boston and Albany Railroad, died at his home in Springfield, Mass., on Sunday. Mr. Chapin was born at Ludlow, Hampshire County, Mass., December 16, 1798. He was for many years prominent in railway and steamboat corporations. He was elected to Congress in 1874, and served one term.

FOREIGN.

The German Liberal papers consider that the bill with reference to the May laws recently introduced in the Prussian Diet is a fresh retreat on the part of the Government. The Clericals consider the concessions larger and better than those heretofore offered. The Centre party will probably accept the bill, and the Conservatives will support it, thus securing a majority. The Vatican, it is asserted in Rome, is satisfied with the bill. The bill was considered in the Landtag on Monday and Tuesday, and was referred by the Lower House to a committee of twenty-one. The House then adjourned until June 21.

The consideration of the German budget was begun in the German Reichstag on Friday, at the request of Prince Bismarck. The Progressists tried to have the proposed military and naval votes deferred until autumn, but a motion to that effect was defeated by a coalition of Tory and Catholic members. This is a victory for Bismarck, and is another step toward divorcing the Executive from the power of the Reichstag, by means of a biennial budget. The bill passed its third reading without amendment on Tuesday, and the session was closed.

Herr von Bennigsen on Monday resigned his seat in the Lower House of the Prussian Landtag without assigning any reason for doing so. Before announcing his intention to resign he held a conference with the members of his party (the National Liberals) in regard to the divergence of views among them on the Government's new Church bill. His action has caused a great sensation in Berlin. He has also resigned his seat in the German Reichstag. His resignation, it is reported, was due not only to his position in regard to the Church bill, but also to certain troubles with Bismarck on the Budget question.

It was officially announced on Wednesday that there is no foundation for the alarming rumors recently put in circulation in regard to the health of Queen Victoria. She took up her residence at Balmoral on May 25, and has been decidedly better since that time.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday afternoon, Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, read a letter from Lord Rosebery in which the latter said that he had not resigned the office of Under Secretary for the Home Department because of the Home Secretary's statement touching his duties. Sir William Harcourt explained that Lord Rosebery's acceptance of the office was only temporary.

A stormy debate arose in the House of Commons on Friday on a motion to recommit the Lord Wolsley and Baron Alcester annuity bills for the purpose of commuting the proposed pensions for lump sums of money. Sir Wilfrid Lawson (Radical) and Lord Randolph Churchill (Conservative) opposed the motion. The latter alleged that an inquiry into the Egyptian war was first necessary. He asserted that the Khedive was the real author of the massacres at Alexandria. Mr. Gladstone declared that this assertion was at variance with all evidence. Sir Stafford Northcote (Conservative) supported the Government, and declined to be led by Lord Randolph Churchill, whose opposition he characterized as shabby.

In the House of Commons recently Lord Randolph Churchill called attention to the mission of Mr. Errington to Rome, and argued that there could be no doubt that the Government had recommended him to the Vatican, the recent Papal manifesto in regard

to Irish affairs being the result. Mr. Gladstone replied that Mr. Errington had gone to Rome at his own suggestion. Mr. Errington received no pay, and no instructions were given him by the Government, but, said Mr. Gladstone, as Mr. Errington's visits to Rome would tend to alter his position in future, a record would be made of his proceedings and left for transmission to the successor of Earl Granville as Foreign Secretary. On Saturday it was reported that the Pope had refused Mr. Errington an audience, and that he was in disgrace for making public the letter from the Vatican to the Irish bishops. He left Rome without a farewell audience with the Pope.

In the British House of Lords on Monday the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister passed its second reading by a vote of 165 to 158.

The celebration to commemorate the services of John Bright as representative in Parliament for Birmingham, England, for over a quarter of a century, was begun on Monday in that city with great enthusiasm.

A memorial was presented to Lord Spencer in Dublin on Wednesday, asking him to reprieve Timothy Kelly, one of the Phoenix Park murderers, on account of his youth and the fact that he was suffering from epilepsy. On Thursday he refused to grant a respite. Mr. Varian, a member of the Prisoners' Aid Society, called upon Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, late Friday evening, and gave him his personal assurance that at 8 o'clock on the night the Phoenix Park murders were committed Kelly was present at a meeting of the Society. Nevertheless, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock Kelly was executed in Kilmainham Jail. He was the fifth and last convicted of the Phoenix Park murders. He made no confession. There was a great but orderly crowd outside the jail at the time.

It was rumored in Dublin during the week that the Irish Invincibles have been extensively using poison in removing obnoxious persons. The police are investigating a number of cases of suspicious death which have occurred in the past few years, especially the case of a hotel keeper named Jury, of Dublin, who died a fortnight after the Phoenix Park murders. In the House of Commons on Tuesday it was announced that Jury's body had been exhumed, and no traces of poison were found.

James Carey, the informer, protests against being kept in confinement in Dublin, but refuses to leave Ireland.

It was announced on Monday that Michael Davitt and Parnell had had a conference in London, and had come to a complete agreement as to an Irish programme.

Further important evidence has been obtained in the case of the London dynamite conspirators, showing that several of the prisoners were in England at the time of the explosion at the Local Government Board offices at Westminster. The trial of Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Ansburgh, Curtin, Whitehead, and Willson, who are charged with treason-felony, was begun on Monday morning in London, and Sir Henry James, the Attorney-General, opened for the prosecution. Lynch alias Norman, the informer, repeated substantially the same testimony which he gave at the preliminary hearing. The trial was continued on Tuesday without special incident.

In the races at Ascot Heath, England, during the week, Mr. J. R. Keene's American colt Blue Grass won the Biennial Stakes.

Zukertort has won the first prize, \$1,500, in the London chess tournament.

Sir George Bowyer, the English legal writer, is dead.

The committee appointed at a meeting of influential ship-owners of London on the project for the construction of another canal across the Isthmus of Suez, have resolved to proceed vigorously with the work.

General Hicks has gained a great victory over 5,000 Arabs in the Sudan, killing 500 of them.

Suleiman Daud and Mahmud Sami, who were accused of setting fire to Alexandria at the time of the British bombardment, were found guilty and sentenced to death on Thursday. Eighteen officers were found guilty of complicity in the same crime, and were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude. Suleiman was executed on Saturday morning in the midst of the ruins of the great square. He had to be almost carried to the scaffold, and murmured that he had been victimized by Arabi Pasha. On the evening before the execution a heated debate took place in the House of Commons, in which the Government was urged to stay the proceedings. Mr. Gladstone asserted that the British Consul-General in Egypt saw no reason for interference.

War preparations are making in China on a great scale. Three corps of troops are in readiness and a Chinese fleet is under orders to sail for Tonquin. At a French Cabinet Council on Thursday it was announced that the situation in Hanoi continued to improve. It is asserted that China will only begin aggressive operations in the event of France attempting to establish water communication between Tonquin and Yun Nan. On Tuesday it was reported that negotiations between France and China were progressing favorably.

The Malagasy Envoys have asserted that while they are willing to make a treaty with France similar to the treaties they have signed with other countries, they will not entertain any question involving a French protectorate over Madagascar.

A force of Albanians has captured near Scutari a Turkish convoy. Nine battalions of Turkish troops have been sent to chastise them. Several fights have occurred in the mountains, resulting in heavy losses.

The Porte recently informed General Wallace, the United States Minister to Turkey, that the commercial treaty between Turkey and America would terminate on March 13, 1884. The Turkish tariff expired on the same date of the present year. After the termination of the treaty the importation of all American meats, lard, and similar produce will be prohibited. The Porte has virtually increased the duties on spirits by compelling their storage at Smyrna. It also maintains its demand relative to the storage of petroleum. General Wallace has protested that the above measures are arbitrary, and claims that American goods under the treaty of 1830 are entitled to the most-favored-nation treatment. The relations between the Sultan and General Wallace continue friendly.

The consecration of the Church of the Saviour, one of the most brilliant features of the coronation festivities, took place at Moscow on Thursday. The Czar and Czarina arrived at St. Petersburg from Moscow on Sunday, and drove in an open carriage to the Peterhof Palace. There was an illumination in the evening.

There is no truth in the story that the Mayor of Moscow has been removed from office for a recent speech.

Count Tolstoi, Russian Minister of the Interior, has been instructed to draft a law giving greater liberty in regard to change of domicile. The collection of the poll-tax from the poorest portion of the peasantry will entirely cease from January 1 next, and the tax to be collected from the remainder of the people will be reduced by one-half.

The Governor-General of Cuba having reported favorably concerning the state of that island, more than 100 exiles will be allowed soon to return there. Two hundred thousand slaves in Cuba will become free in 1888. The labor question is then expected to become a serious one. Spanish statesmen and Cuban planters are already examining plans for the introduction into Cuba of free African negroes or Chinese or Indian coolies.

MAJOR NICKERSON'S DESIRE FOR A CHANGE.

THERE could hardly be a more striking illustration of the force of the passion which the institution of marriage is intended to regulate, and at the same time of the feebleness of the protection which the institution gets from our laws, than Major Nickerson's divorce case. But his case, let us say, is peculiar only in that it has happened to be conspicuous, owing to his position. We have no doubt that hundreds of such cases occur every year in which the parties are too obscure to attract notice, or the wife too poor or too ignorant or meek to defend her rights. The state of the marriage laws is acting as a constant temptation on the imagination of the vicious and dissolute and fickle all over the country to try a change. In fact, it invites them to change in that relation in life in which change is most mischievous, and in which it is the object of the institution of marriage to prevent or hinder change. It may be said, without great exaggeration, that there is now no Northern State in which the family bond gets much strength from the law, or in which a man is prevented from deserting his wife and children by anything but natural affection or public sentiment. If, however, his vicious propensities get the better of his natural affection, as they so often do, or if there be no public sentiment which he cares about, as is too often the case, he is really almost as much master of his domestic relations as if he was a member of a herd of cattle.

Major Nickerson is an officer of high rank in the army, and apparently of some scientific attainments. He married suitably, in 1870, and lived happily with his wife for ten years. It then appears to have occurred to him that he would like a change. When this thought—which probably comes into the head now and then of great numbers of married men, after their wives' youth has passed—came into his head, the law of the land ought to have appeared before his mind's eye as an obstacle so insurmountable as to make his desire seem as idle as a desire for one million dollars in cash. Nearly every man probably feels this last desire occasionally, and many know, or think they know, of ways of gratifying it, but they are deterred by the law, and they banish it as a foolish fancy. Major Nickerson did not banish his, because he probably knew or had heard of scores of cases in which men had got rid of their wives by the plan which he proposed to try, without paying any penalty, social or legal. So he probably said to himself, Since change is so easy, why not have a change? Since fraud is so common in getting divorces, and entails no disagreeable consequences, why not get a divorce by fraud if necessary? In fact, the whole process seemed so simple to him, and surrounded by so few difficulties, that it concealed from him the conspicuousness of his position, and also the very important fact that, as an officer of the army, he was exposed to a double danger in case he strayed from the paths of honor.

So he went to work in the old-fashioned way—shipped his wife and children to Europe, took leave of them with the usual marks of affection, and then began a suit for divorce on

the ground of desertion, giving the wife notice through the newspapers only, got his decree, and married another woman. The proceedings were all regular on their face, and yet they were marked by perjury and fraud at every step. There is nothing remarkable about this. Such divorces are obtained every month in nearly every State in the Union, and the remedy which Legislatures seem, on the whole, most inclined to try, is making divorce easier rather than increasing the penalties for fraud. What is remarkable about Nickerson's course is, that the state of the law had such an effect on his imagination that he forgot that the consequences of his crime were to be permanent and conspicuous. He actually expected his wife to submit quietly, and expected to be able to retain his social position and his position in the army without question or cavil. Everything was to go as well with him after his second marriage as after the first, just as if there were no law in the matter but his own wayward inclinations. Now that his evil deeds have been exposed, and the courts have convicted him of fraud, and the military authorities are trying to catch him for trial by court-martial, and he is a fugitive from justice, he is probably perfectly bewildered, and is asking, What does it all mean? It doubtless seems strange to him still that in the United States a man cannot leave his wife when he has ceased to love her, or that proceedings in divorce should be anything but a formality, in which fraud or perjury is not taken seriously. It is not, however, for the conscientious, steady, sober-minded, and faithful that marriage laws are needed, but for the wayward, fickle, and unscrupulous like Major Nickerson; and the worst of it is, that our marriage laws are now so drawn and administered that, instead of bracing up this latter class to face the stern facts of life, they suggest to them the possibility of successfully evading their most solemn responsibilities.

ENGLAND AND THE POPE.

THE explanations offered by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons on Thursday, if correctly reported by the telegraph, go far to confirm the construction which has been put on Mr. Errington's mission to Rome, and on the Papal circular to the Irish bishops. Mr. Errington is an English Catholic whose fancy has long been tickled with the idea of restoring harmonious and even close relations between England and the Vatican, and he appears to have gone out to Rome with this bee in his bonnet, and before going to have not only induced the Ministry to listen to what he was going to tell the Pope, but induced them to tell him a good many things which they thought it would be well for the Pope to hear, and especially things about Ireland. Moreover, they seem to have arranged with him to make memoranda of his interviews with the Pope, and transmit them to the Foreign Office to be put on file, just as if he were a regularly accredited envoy.

It is not surprising that under these circumstances the Papal circular should be looked on both by the Irish and English as the product of British diplomacy, and that though it is treated with outward respect by the Catholic clergy, it should be producing very perceptible

alienation from the Pope on the part of the Irish people. In fact, there is no way of looking at it in which it does not seem the result of a great mistake on the part of the Ministry. The Parnell testimonial, against which the circular, with unusual, if not unprecedented, want of dignity, was specially directed, is apparently in no way injured, but indeed rather strengthened, by the Pope's disapproval. The only visible effect of this disapproval thus far is the stoppage of appeals in its behalf on the part of the priests in the churches. Outside the churches the clergy are apparently giving it as much encouragement as ever.

It was very unfortunate for the effect of the circular, too, that it should have been received with so much exultation in England. The proclamation of the *Times* and other journals that it was a "heavy blow" to the Nationalist cause, was one of the many signs of the past three years of the ignorance of English journalists about the state of Irish popular feeling, and in particular about the influence of the United States on the Irish mind. Down to 1847, not only were Irish politics in the hands of the priests, but the religious influence of the priests was as strong as ever. Since 1847, not only has a new and somewhat agnostic Ireland arisen on this side of the Atlantic, but a great change has come over the popular mind in all countries touching the authority of the clergy. Tyndall, and Huxley, and Spencer, and Mill do not reach the Irish peasantry or any peasantry directly, but they permeate the atmosphere with a spirit of doubt and revolt which the peasant cannot help breathing in, though in a highly diluted form.

Moreover, the disestablishment of the Protestant Church, in 1870, deprived the priests of the last remaining shred of the martyrdom which did so much for them in the eyes of their flock in Ireland, and the secret ballot enabled the peasant to vote against his landlord whenever he pleased, without the priests' instigation or support. So that although it is undoubtedly true that Ireland is, except Spain, the most Catholic country in Europe to-day, its Catholicism is a more delicate and fragile fabric than that of any other country. The priests are still very powerful in Ireland, if they still play the rôle of the poor man's friend and protector. They are not powerful if they appear in the smallest degree as official pacificators or police agents of the English Government, and in this position the circular in some degree seeks to place them. In one way or another hatred of England has now come to be the master passion of the Irish breast, and to suppose that it can be quenched by Church censures is to mistake both its force and the position of the Church in our time.

The facility with which the Phoenix Park murderers have remained in their own eyes "good Catholics," while planning and committing the most atrocious crimes, is a striking illustration of the curiously exceptional position, both in religion and morals, which the Irish Catholics have created for their patriotism. Curley urged his wife and children to attend to their "religious duties," in his dying letter to them, but every word indicated that he thought that he had been setting them a good example in the commission of his

villanies. In fact, the Irish conspirators seem to be standing over the same frightful and unfathomable abyss, not exactly of immorality but of *unmorality*, as the Russian Nihilists, but with just a thin crust of Catholicism under their feet, which it is folly to put any more weight on.

A DISMAL VIEW OF FRENCH FINANCE.

M. LEROY-BEAULIEU, who has been for some time back the Cassandra of French finance, though he has hardly surpassed M. Léon Say as a prophet of evil, has a very dismal article on the present outlook in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The appropriations of 1883, which the Chambers have just voted, amount to the enormous sum of \$608,000,000. This, however, is less than the actual amount will be, because, according to the French custom, "supplementary credits" for things overlooked, or for the deficit of the previous year, will have to be added to it. So that he thinks it will reach altogether \$625,000,000. The receipts, all things considered, will leave in the accounts of the current year a deficit of \$29,000,000. The outlook for 1884 he does not think any more hopeful. The appropriations will have to amount to \$620,000,000, and the receipts, judging from the returns of 1882, the last year for which, according to another vicious French custom, the accounts have yet been made up, will leave a deficit of \$40,000,000. He acknowledges, however, that this is probably too dark a view, as since 1882 there have been certain elements of improvement in the revenue; so he puts the deficit of 1884 at \$30,000,000. Accepting this as correct, it appears that there will then be a total deficit in the three years ending with 1884 of \$90,000,000. The only mitigating feature in the situation which he thinks can be counted on with certainty is the conversion of the fives into four-and-a-halves, which will reduce this amount by about \$8,000,000. For the elasticity has apparently gone out of the taxes since 1881. Every year since 1875 the yield has shown an increase, and generally a considerable one, over that of the previous year. In 1881 this increase amounted to \$24,000,000. But the year 1882 showed an increase of only \$200,000 over 1881, and 1883 only \$5,000,000 over 1882.

It is unfortunate, but true, that this condition of the public treasury only began after the Republicans came into full possession of the Government in 1877. From the close of the war down to that period French financial management, under the master hand of M. Thiers, had been one of the marvels of the age. No sooner was he dead, however, and the Republicans in control, than the Government entered on a course of extravagance which curiously resembles what we witnessed here for some years after the close of our war. To use M. Leroy-Beaulieu's words:

"No matter who the Ministers were who too rapidly succeeded each other in office, the real influence, the pledging of the public credit and the laying of the taxes, was in the hands of the ardent and inexperienced majority of the Chambers. These had neither rule, nor measure, nor knowledge, nor conception of the real needs and duties of the state. They dreamed of a policy of ostentation which should pour out blessings of every description on the country. They had a truly naive generosity and a systematic prodigality.

They were animated by all sorts of ambitions and caprices. They wanted an army and fortresses better than those of Germany, a navy and colonies better than those of England, school-houses better than those of Switzerland, and as big railroads as those of the United States."

To crown all, the civil service was disorganized by the furious greed for office of the newcomers, which compelled the Government to put large numbers of old functionaries on the retired list before their time in order to make vacancies, thus greatly increasing the charges on the pension list, for a man cannot be dismissed from the public service in France without cause. To these weaknesses, which we can readily understand here, were added others which were curiously French. One was the refusal of the Government to convert the fives, for fear of offending the bondholders by paying them off or reducing their interest. The other was the persistence of the Treasury, which takes charge of the savings-bank funds, in paying the depositors a higher rate of interest on their deposits than it paid to its other creditors, or than it could borrow at in the market. Both these oddities are the product of the notion, which three hundred years of centralization and despotism have firmly implanted in the French mind, that the Government is a power apart from the people, with resources of its own to which the taxpayers do not contribute.

How long these crazes will last, or whether the Republicans will work out of them without some sort of financial cataclysm, it is hard to say. It is quite certain, however, that things cannot go on much longer as they are. They must either mend or grow much worse. The fever of "public improvements" has spread all through the communes, just as it did here before 1873. Splendid school-houses and town halls are going up in every direction. The workmen are crowding into the towns to get employment on these buildings in a way which is leaving the farmers short of laborers and introducing into France large hordes of Belgians and Italians. The wages paid in the towns, too, are very high, and it is the great consumption which these wages stimulate which does much to keep up the direct taxes on tobacco, wine, and other working-class luxuries. Consequently, when the check comes it will be necessarily severe and widely felt.

"RIDING TO HOUNDS."

AN article in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century* on fox-hunting in England, besides being an admirable piece of literary work, will furnish very useful reading to the considerable and growing numbers of young people of both sexes in this country, who make a practice not exactly of fox-hunting, but of "following the hounds" across country in the fall. In Pennsylvania and Maryland and Virginia, where real fox-hunting is indigenous, the article will not be found to have much that is new, but for the amateurs of New York and Rhode Island and Massachusetts it is full of instruction, because those who have observed the "riding to hounds" in these latter States are aware that desperate jumping forms one of its leading features, and that there is a tendency among the riders to be-

lieve that cross-country riding is not the real thing unless they take everything that comes, in an audacious manner, at any risk to themselves and their beasts.

In reality, however, riding to hounds in the country of its origin is nothing so senseless as this. Englishmen have managed to find a place, and a very large place, too, in the chief national sport for judgment, and have refused to make it simply a display of reckless courage. Fox-hunting has an object, and the object is not the jumping of high rails or wide brooks on horseback, but keeping up with the hounds; and the man who does this, no matter how he does it, is the successful hunter; and the better the condition in which he brings his horse in to the death or other finale, the better rider he is. Consequently to the good rider a low fence is better than a high one, a gap or an open gate better than either, and the zest which comes from taking a high or long leap is to be found in the fact that it is necessary, or that there is nothing else for it. Needless strain on horses is odious to all good riders, because, if for no other reason, it is fussy and childish, which to the true hunting mind ought to be detestable.

That it is not easy to keep up with the hounds after they settle down to their work is a well-known experience of all hunting. No matter how large "the field" which assembles at any hunt, in five minutes half of them have been left behind and out of sight. Every stiff fence or brook keeps back a great many. Very often in fifteen minutes not six out of a hundred are to be found in sight of the hounds. At the death of the fox probably not over two or three are present. The rest are spread all over the country for miles in the rear.

It must not be supposed, however, that they are all, or nearly all, left behind because of their pusillanimity. On the contrary, as the writer of the article points out, there is no such furious riding and reckless jumping anywhere as among the laggards. The contrast between the scenes in the rear and those at the front of a fox-hunt is, in fact, very like that which General Sherman has drawn between the scenes at the rear and those at the front of an army during a general action. In the rear all is confusion and uproar, and hurrying to and fro, and fierce preparation or deep depression. As you go forward things get quieter and quieter, until when you arrive at the fighting line, where the real business is being done, you find the calm and resolution and serenity of men intent on their work and knowing how to do it. So also in the hunting-field, on going back two or three miles from the hounds, on whose flanks probably three or four master hands are riding—it may be at a terrible pace, and with unflinching courage, with the highest judgment, taking every advantage which the ground offers, bringing every faculty to bear on the work of getting over the ground with the minimum of fatigue to their horses—you come upon really frantic riding. For when the blood has got into the heads of the common herd they rush at everything that offers, and, having lost sight of the hounds and not knowing which way to turn, they often take big jumps in an exactly opposite direction to that in which the fox has gone. The arti-

cle in the *Nineteenth Century* tells an amusing story of the late Lord Alvanley having shouted after one of these fierce riders till he got him to stop, for the purpose of pointing out a place to him where the fence was higher than where he was going. In fact, the consciousness that they are hunting, or "riding to hounds," seems to set many of them crazy, especially after the hounds have left them behind, and they wander about the country in a promiscuous and aimless manner, with imminent risk to their necks.

There is not much to be said for the practice of jumping high fences or broad brooks, *per se*. It is simply steeplechasing, and steeplechasing is something in which professional jockeys will always excel amateurs. But the art of getting across country on horseback with a minimum of danger and strain to the horse, is a noble and very human art, which probably brings the man and the animal into closer communion than anything else they do in common. It is the promotion of this art which hunting even of the anise-seed bag ought to favor, but, we fear, does not. It is too often followed in the spirit of the circus, as an occasion for the display of tricks and feats. In a word, riding across country ought to be throughout an exercise of judgment and skill rather than a display of courage.

COLONIAL ANNEXATIONS: THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

LONDON, May 24, 1883.

It is strange, when one thinks how large the colonial possessions of England are, and how complicated their relations with one another and with the peoples or states which border on them, that their fortunes should engage so small a part of the attention and anxiety of the English public. This nettles the colonists themselves, who are usually in a querulous sort of mood toward the mother country, complaining that whereas they are always thinking of her and burning with love for her, she does not seem to care what happens to them. If the accusation be true, the reasons are not altogether discreditable. Englishmen have come to the conclusion that the colonies thrive best when left most to themselves. In the case of the great European-peopled colonies, such as those of Australia and North America, self-government has been granted; and self-government, in order to work properly, must not be meddled with by those at home. As respects the Crown colonies, such as the West India Islands and Ceylon, the English politician, though he has no great faith in the wisdom of the Colonial Office, has a wholesome sense of his own ignorance, and doesn't feel as if the interference of Parliament, except to expose some gross abuse or correct some obvious mistake, would be of great service in colonial difficulties. Thus there is singularly little discussion of colonial questions either in the English press or in Parliament, and one meets hardly anybody who has followed the course of events in any of our dependencies, or can give an opinion, based upon any facts, with regard to the disputes which agitate them. Even as regards India, to which so many Englishmen go to make their living in the service of the state, and from which so many return to take a considerable place in society at home, there is much less curiosity, less knowledge, less comprehension of current events, than one might have looked for.

There is, however, one question of colonial

policy on which most people have, if not fixed opinions, at least pronounced tendencies: I mean the question of annexation. It is less important than formerly, for the simple reason that we have annexed already nearly all the most desirable places that lay near our colonies or in the way of our ships. There still remain (besides the lands that border India) only two regions in which much new territory of any value can be acquired. One of these is South Africa, and the other the East Indian Archipelago.

South Africa is the standing difficulty of our colonial empire. For the last fifty years it has always been vexing us, entangling us in native wars, which have ended in annexations that in their turn brought fresh wars upon us. We have tried every policy in turn, and no policy has prospered. Sometimes we have carried on interference actively; sometimes we have tried to let the native tribes fight out their own quarrels; sometimes we have controlled the colonists, who are of course far less indulgent to the natives than is the home Government; sometimes we have left the colonists to their own devices. But sooner or later we have become involved in the old troubles. At this moment disorder is in an acute stage. After the Zulu war of 1879, Zululand was parcelled out among several chiefs, who do not agree with one another, and last autumn we restored King Cetewayo to a part, but only a part, of his old dominions. Now we hear that furious strife has broken out between Cetewayo and several of the other chiefs, a strife which may disturb our neighboring colony of Natal. Further to the west the Basuto tribes are in a state of commotion, and the war between them and Cape Colony, which was with difficulty stopped more than a twelve-month ago, seems recrudescing. The most serious difficulties are, however, those that gather round the Transvaal and the native Bechuana tribes which dwell on the borders of that state. When the Transvaal country was first annexed, the preservation of peace between the natives and the Boers, was one of the grounds assigned for that hasty act. When, after the revolt of the Boers, a convention was made in 1881 with them, recognizing their practical independence, subject to British suzerainty, it was hoped that this suzerainty would enable our Government to secure adequate protection to the natives from the Boers; and engagements, the exact legal effect of which is disputed, were understood to have been made with some of the native chiefs to secure their safety. Now disorders have again become serious. European marauders, whom the Transvaal republic is either unwilling or unable to restrain, are attacking the Bechuana and seizing their cattle. The British Government is appealed to to compel the Transvaal authorities to restore order, but it seems very doubtful whether this can be done without another war. We are thus placed in a disagreeable dilemma. If we take the matter into our own hands, we may have not merely to reconquer the Transvaal, but to govern it after the reconquest, and thus push our frontier a long way further toward the equator, with the prospect of increased military expenditure and new wars to follow. If we wash our hands of the matter, leaving the Boers and the natives to fight it out, we appear to recede from the convention of 1881, to abandon the Bechuana, to declare British suzerainty an empty name. The honor of England seems to point to a course which is beset with the gravest practical mischiefs—mischiefs no one would have encountered could they have been foreseen. Public opinion at home is therefore a good deal divided on the question; nor is it only the imperialist party which calls upon the Government to act vigorously on behalf of

the natives and against the Boers: a considerable force of philanthropic sentiment presses them toward the same course. Mr. W. E. Forster is the most conspicuous mouthpiece of this sentiment, and the speech in which he recently attacked the conduct of his former colleagues in hesitating to interfere on behalf of the Bechuana produced some sensation, not only because it widened the breach between him and the Cabinet, but also because it placed in a strong light the weak points of our present attitude.

If it be asked why South Africa should have proved so much the most troublesome of all our colonial possessions, two main reasons may be assigned. In the first place, its European population is not purely, in parts not even chiefly, English. The districts round the Cape of Good Hope were originally settled by the Dutch, and ceded as spoils of war to England. From these districts Dutchmen have continued to flow out into the surrounding regions to the north and northeast, carrying with them their language and their habits, while in the older parts of Cape Colony a great many of the farmers are still thorough Dutchmen, not fusing with the more recent immigrants of English or Scotch blood, and looking rather to Holland than to England as their true mother country. Thus the whole of our South African territories have wanted that homogeneity and attachment to English sovereignty which exist in most of the colonies, not, indeed, perfectly in Canada, owing to the presence there of a French element, but notably in Australia and New Zealand. There has never, it is true, been any active disaffection, threatening rebellion against the British crown. But when difficulties arose between the British Government and the Dutch Boers of the Transvaal the sympathy of the Dutch in Cape Colony for their blood-kinsfolk was so marked as to import a new difficulty into the situation, and make strong measures against the Boers additionally undesirable. The other source of difficulty—a graver and more permanent one—is found in the numbers and persistency of the native races. In the Australian colonies and in North America the aborigines were few in number, and soon began to disappear before the whites. In most parts of Australia they have already vanished. In New Zealand we are using all possible efforts to protect them and keep them alive, but disease and the change in their manner of life are steadily reducing them. But in South Africa not only are they more vigorous and prolific as races, but they are recruited from a vast and populous inner country, stretching far away north through a huge tropical continent. This aboriginal population, more or less negro in blood—for there is much difference between the various peoples—is not generally wanting in intelligence or in other good qualities; but a long time will of course be needed to civilize it and accustom it to a peaceful life, and meantime it so greatly outnumbered the whites, at least in the newer colonies, as to make the process of civilization go on slowly. Here, therefore, the problem of annexation presents itself in the most troublesome form. If we go on advancing and annexing, there is really no reason why we should ever stop, for the same causes which led to the annexation of one piece of territory will lead to the annexation of another. We shall not find anywhere south of the equator, nor even north of it till we reach the Sahara Desert or the frontiers of Egyptian rule, a good solid boundary, either natural or constituted by the existence of a strong state with which treaties can be made. Wherever we try to stop we shall experience the same difficulties, and we may therefore (so it is argued) just as well stop where we are now as go some hundreds of miles further to the northward.

If it were possible to allow the colonists themselves to confront the difficulties to which annexations give rise, England might, at least in the case of self-governing colonies, such as the Cape, shift the responsibility for the future on to their shoulders. But two reasons forbid this. In the first place, the colonists might not be able to defend themselves against a general rising of the black races; and the very knowledge of their comparative weakness which the natives would soon gain, would tend to encourage them to resist or attack the whites. In the next place, the colonists would doubtless carry on war more cruelly and treat the conquered more harshly than the sentiment of Englishmen at home could tolerate. Our interference has at least the effect of giving some sort of protection to the aborigines, for it need hardly be said that we have none of that hatred of them and desire to seize their lands which are powerful forces in every colony. It is like the difference between the sentiment of New England and that of Arizona towards the Apaches.

All these considerations puzzle politicians at home so much that many of them try to ignore the problem, and seek by a hand-to-mouth policy to stave off for the moment our perpetually recurring difficulties. This is perhaps all that even the Government can do; it seems to be all they are trying to do in the present instance. Meantime a fresh question has arisen for solution which raises somewhat similar issues, the annexation of Eastern New Guinea under the orders of the British colony of Queensland. Voices are already heard, some applauding, some condemning this extension of our territory. When opinion pronounces itself more widely I shall hope to give you some account of the circumstances, as well as of the views which prevail here. Y.

ITALY'S ESTRANGEMENT FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, May 25, 1883.

THE attention of France is completely engrossed at present by interior affairs, by the financial situation, the conversion of the rentes, the proposed convention between the state and the great railroad companies, the struggle between the Government and the Catholic clergy. We are hiding our heads under our wings, and we should like to think there was nothing outside our frontiers. At the same time the party in power has been seized with a sudden ardor for distant colonization. The ease with which the conquest of Tunis was effected, and the happy results, so far, of this conquest, have revived the ancient feelings which once sent France to Canada, to India, to so many places. The programme of the day is: Peace in Europe, distant and easy expeditions to various parts of the world—Senegambia, Congo, Tonquin. Our statesmen think that the establishment of distant colonies will give an outlet to many restless spirits, whom they find inconvenient at home, and satisfaction to our navy and, to some extent, to our army. It will even, in their eyes, be an assurance of peace in Europe, as it will show our neighbors that our activity is looking for new fields.

As yet only two Powers have shown any jealousy of this new policy—England and Italy. With England this jealousy is almost instinctive; she is so accustomed to help herself in all parts of the world, to take whatever comes in her way, sometimes with her own hands, sometimes by the hands of her colonists, that she has finally looked upon this power of annexation as a sort of natural privilege. She has claims on every land, on every region: still, she has grasped so much lately, she has had such an active policy, that the jealousy with which she has seen France first go to Tunis and afterward prepare to go to Tonquin, has not been followed by

any serious opposition. With Cyprus and Egypt in her clutch, she felt that she could not remonstrate with a good grace. It is not so with Italy. Italy was profoundly wounded by the French expedition to Tunis. She is the mistress of Sicily and the heir of ancient Rome; she thought that she had a natural right to the country where once was Carthage. Tunis was considered by the Italians as an apple which sooner or later must fall into the lap of Italy. This ambition was not much concealed, and the attitude of the Italian consuls in Tunis, their increasing influence at the Bardo, their constant opposition to the French consuls, were among the reasons which precipitated the French expedition. In high military quarters it was thought that if, in a great European war, we were unfortunate enough to have the Italians among our enemies, nothing would be easier for them than to land an army in Tunis and invade our province of Constantine. There is no defensible barrier between Tunis and this province, and an Italian army might have seized all our African possessions. With Tunis in the hands of France these provinces can no longer be invaded, as Tripoli is too far away, and an expedition with Tripoli as its basis would be exceedingly difficult.

From a strategical point of view the occupation of Tunis was almost a necessity for France. Politically it has borne results which are developing rapidly. It has estranged Italy from the Government of the French Republic, and this estrangement has had two consequences: first, an alliance of Italy with the two great German empires; secondly, a reconstitution of Italian parties on a more distinctly monarchical and conservative basis. Depretis has formed a new majority, which includes all the Right, and he is just now excluding the most advanced Liberals from his cabinet. These political moves were an obvious necessity at a moment when Italy was begging for admission to the great German alliance; it was clearly obligatory to say good-by to all the Irredentists—to the bitter enemies of the house of Hapsburg. For a long time we shall hear nothing of the Trentino, nor of Trieste, nor of the Dalmatian coast. Italy will not feel *irredenta* in these lands; she will perhaps feel suddenly *irredenta* elsewhere—in Nice, perhaps in Savoy, perhaps in Corsica.

The journey which Marshal von Moltke has just made to the tunnel of Mount St. Gothard, to the passes of the Alps between Piedmont and the French coast, has not been much commented on by the press; we speak not lightly of the great warrior who conducted the German army before Sedan and Paris. Marshal von Moltke knows history as well as geography. At the time when the House of Austria possessed not only the Austrian provinces, but Spain and the Netherlands, and the north of Italy, communications between the Duchy of Milan and Germany took place through the Grisons and the Valtellina. During the Thirty Years' War France kept her eye constantly on these passes of the Alps; Richelieu sent the famous Duc de Rohan, the great Protestant chieftain, to the Grisons, in order to hold the passes against the imperial armies. The Dukes of Savoy, who had the keys of the Alps on another side, played a most important part in all the wars; their policy was constantly oscillating between France and the House of Austria—so much so that it was proverbially said that if at the end of a war the Duke of Savoy was found on the same side as at the beginning, it was because he had had time to change sides twice. So long as Austria was mistress of Venetia and of Lombardy, France had always to fear an invasion of her southern provinces, though she was reassured by the natural antagonism between the Austrians and

the Italians. When the French armies crossed the Alps with Napoleon III., and made Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic, it seemed as if France had secured the friendship of Italy forever, and as if the Alps stood higher than ever between Germany and Italy. But there is no gratitude between nations, and the Italians thought, perhaps, that Victor Emmanuel paid his debt largely when he abandoned Savoy and Nice to his allies.

When we think of the state of Italy after Novara; when we remember Italy divided between many principalities more or less subject to Austria, and when we see what she is now, we must confess that such an extraordinary fortune, helped by reverses as much as by victories, may well inspire the Italian people with an inordinate ambition. The unification of Italy has been accomplished without any difficulty; the soldiers of all the provinces are mixed in every regiment—the shepherds of the Abruzzi and of Sicily are drilled with the fishermen of Como. The House of Savoy has no more opponents. Rome has become the capital, and her splendor speaks more to the soul than the splendor of any other capital in the world.

Italy has been the spoiled child of destiny in this second half of the nineteenth century, even more than Prussia; and however different these two countries may be in their tastes, in their views of life, in their instincts, it seems almost as if a hidden force united them and brought them together. Italy dreams of becoming the most important naval Power in the Mediterranean Sea. Her ironclads, few in number, are the largest in the world. The development of trade in the Suez Canal will give to the inland basin of the Mediterranean as much importance as it had in the times of antiquity. The ambition of Italy is probably natural, but her impatience is too great. It seems as if she could not wait. She is restless and uneasy, and she is always offering her alliance for a definite and immediate object. She was ill at ease when the alliance between Northern Germany and Austria-Hungary was concluded, at the time of Prince Bismarck's journey to Vienna; she felt the importance of this great event. It seemed as if every Power in Europe sunk into insignificance when the vanquished and the conquerors of Sadowa reconciled themselves.

The circumstances of Bismarck's journey were very peculiar, and great irritation was felt at the time in Russia against Germany, and especially against Austria. War was almost imminent between the Russians and the Austrians. Prince Bismarck extended his protection over Austria; he forced a reconciliation between the sovereigns; he defeated the party of the Austrian Archdukes; he showed Austria the way open on her eastern frontier; he consoled her for her losses with the hope of new acquisitions in the Balkan peninsula. Germany and Austria together have now resumed the old mission of the House of Austria; they are forming an immense barrier against Russia; and Austria is preparing to extend her influence in the provinces of the Turkish Empire, which, sooner or later, will be detached from this empire.

The advances made by Italy to the allied empires were not heeded at first. Italy was made to wait some time at the door—there was some irritation felt against her at Vienna; but last summer the negotiations were brought to a close. The indiscretions of the German official press helped soon to spread the news of the alliance, discussions took place in the parliaments of Rome, of Vienna, of Pesth, and finally of Paris, and now the truth is known. The last interpellation was made in the French Senate by the Duc de Broglie, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France admitted that there

was a *rapprochement* between Italy and the two German empires. He confessed modestly that his Ambassadors knew no more about it than the public; that they had no special information about matters which had been kept secret. The sum of his speech was this: "We only know what everybody knows." We are therefore ignorant of the exact tenor of the arrangements which have taken place, of the conditions of the new alliance, of the eventualities which it foresees. The fact remains, and it is important enough, that Italy has issued from her state of isolation; that she has joined the two most powerful empires on the Continent; that her relations with France have become cold, and that in Tunis she alone opposes all our projects, as far as she can.

Correspondence.

THE SCARCITY OF MINISTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Some of us who are accustomed to look, and seldom in vain, to the columns of the *Nation* for careful accuracy of statement, were taken somewhat aback by the account, in the number for the 31st of May, of some matters connected with the Presbyterian General Assembly at Saratoga. It is there stated that it is the function of the Board of Ministerial Relief "to supplement the salaries of the ministers of poor congregations." In fact, the fund for ministerial relief goes to the aid of ministers who have broken down or who have been worn out in the service, and to their needy families, and not at all to the supplementing of salaries. Further on it is said that, notwithstanding the pressing need for an increase of salaries, the Board of Relief raised last year only \$18,000. The Board of Relief raised upward of \$87,000. There is no "board" in our Church charged with the duty of supplementing salaries, though there is a side-fund for this purpose administered by the Board of Home Missions.

The statement to the effect that "the Protestant minister . . . has to be a man of some scholarship," comes, in so far as the Presbyterian ministry is concerned, quite within bounds. In fact, with rare exceptions, the student for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church must pass years in preparation for college, and then four years in college, and then three years (and not unfrequently he passes four years) in the Theological Seminary; and there is little risk in saying that among the professions of this country the Presbyterian ministry is by far the best educated. And the pittance our students receive from the Board of Education takes them quite out of the range of President Eliot's animadversions.

The impression made by the last paragraph of the article in the *Nation* can hardly be accepted as fair and just, even were the statement strictly accurate in form. That statement seems to intimate an inordinate, if not an extravagant, interest in foreign missions, to the neglect of needed work at home. Now, our Church expends annually not far from nine and a half million dollars upon its pulpit, its mission work, and its other work, somewhat over a half-million of which is devoted to the carrying of the elevating, purifying truths of the Gospel to the blinded, degraded tribes of heathendom. And, however it may appear to others, a considerable proportion of our Presbyterian people, as they look at this disparity, will rather blush at the meagreness than complain of the magnitude of the minor sum.—Yours respectfully,

W. P. BREED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1883.

A "SECESSION LAY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Thanking you for the kindly color of your notice, in the *Nation* of May 31, ult., of a little volume of verses lately published by me ("Lenore, and Other Poems"), I ask leave to correct a natural but no less hurtful misconception therein fallen into by the reviewer respecting the composition on page 184 entitled "Desdichado."

This poem, however "spirited," as alleged—for which I thank you—and though even more "markedly political" than was suggested, yet has no more reference to the late civil war or to the issues of secession than to the Edict of Nantes or the Cracovian Catechism. It was meant to express the lamentation of certain of the people of Virginia over the defeat of their candidate pledged to maintain, in the office of Governor, the financial honor of the commonwealth—the Hon. John W. Daniel. If you will take the trouble of reading the verses anew, especially in connection with the scrap of Horace prefixed to them, you will perceive that they will not bear the construction you put upon them, and that they refer to a candidate, and not primarily to any cause.

The misconception has meaning and moment for the public, and especially for the Northern public, only so far forth as the correction of it serves to illustrate how strangely liable are the people of this section of the country to have their utterances read to mean something never intended nor even dreamed of by themselves. I am a priest and no politician, and certainly no *temporum actorum laudator*; and I grieve that what is best on both sides of the ancient, now dismantled, lines cannot come together more quickly by grace of some saving solvent.—I am, very heartily, EDWARD S. GREGORY.

PUBLISHERS' PROFITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your correspondent, Mr. Franklin, in the *Nation* of May 31, clearly points out the folly of attempting to determine the profits of author and publisher from a comparison of the gross receipts in each case. His statement, however, that "it is quite possible that, from the point of view of theoretical justice, not only five to one, but fifty to one, is an understatement of the difference between profits" in favor of the publisher, merely echoes the popular opinion that authors as a class have a genuine grievance against publishers on the score of an unfair division of the net avails arising from the publication of books. I believe this opinion is erroneous, and therefore does publishers an injustice. No doubt it owes its existence in large measure to the ignorance of those who hold it as to the cost attending the publication of books. Many individual cases of gross injustice upon the part of publisher toward author have occurred, and many others are likely to occur in the future, but with these I am not at present concerned. Are publishers as a class unjust to authors? It is so alleged.

It is clear that the author whose reputation is established can have no ground for complaint, as he holds "the balance of power," and is in a position to dictate fair and honorable terms. Publishing houses are eager for books by the writer the merit and popularity of whose published works are a sufficient guarantee to insure the success of any new production from his pen. Neither can the author grieve over an unjust division who sells his manuscripts outright for an agreed sum; nor he who chooses to become his own publisher, and thus obtains whatever profit his venture realizes. The grounds for a

real grievance can therefore exist, if at all, only with those writers who publish on the royalty plan, agreeing with their publishers to receive as their share of the profits a percentage of the retail price of their books. It is safe to say that the average sale of all books brought before the public on this plan will not exceed five thousand copies for any one publication; or, in other words, of books so published, those whose sale is less than five thousand exceed the number whose sale is greater. Now, any reliable publisher, I think, will verify the statement that unless the sale exceed five thousand copies, the author, nine times in ten, receives a larger profit than his publisher. For example, from a book whose retail price is fixed at \$1.50, and which reaches an ultimate sale of five thousand copies, the author, at a royalty of fifteen cents for each copy sold, will invariably derive a profit of \$750, while the publisher's profit will oftener be less than more than that sum. Were seventy-five cents, as erroneously stated in the *Nation* of May 17, his true profit, he would realize a gain of \$3,750. But before he can ascertain his profit he must subtract from this amount the cost of the electrotype plates, the cost of the manufacture of the five thousand copies, the expense of advertising, shipping, collecting, his losses from bad accounts, the cost of unsold copies and of those given for review, and any other outlay not here specified.

However much "theoretical justice" might be made to yield the author, practical justice cannot well do more for him than publishers as a class are now doing. W. W. WILLIAMS.

CLEVELAND, O., June 4, 1883.

AN INTERNATIONAL SUPERSTITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: After reading, in your issue of April 26, of Prof. A. De Gubernatis's mention of a Russian superstition, that sick children might be cured by passing them through the trunk of an oak split open; and again, in your issue of May 31, the letter of your correspondent, F. A. Hassler, showing that a like superstition existed in England, I am prompted to say, that the same superstition has existed, if it does not now exist, in this country. About ten years ago I heard a trustworthy gentleman say that a father and mother, who are known to me, once passed an infant son through a split oak sapling, in order to cure him of a rupture. The father and mother stood on opposite sides of the tree and passed the child through from one to the other three times; after which the sapling was bound together again. My knowledge of the family concerned leads to the inference that this occurred less than forty years ago, and either in Alleghany County, N. Y., or in Cumberland County, N. J.—Respectfully,

LUCIUS HERITAGE.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON,
June 4, 1883.

THE ORIGINAL "MASHER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: From the remarks of your English correspondent on the "Masher," I infer that he is totally unaware that the term is of American origin, and has been in current use here a good many years—that is, among certain classes of people. The masher, however, in crossing the Atlantic, has changed his character completely—has become a wonderfully more respectable person than he is here at home. The original (I may say Simon pure) masher is an individual who successfully employs his blandishments upon persons of the opposite sex. In short, the term has no significance here except a sexual one. The American masher is a dandy and a "swell"

only so far as his fine clothes may aid him in getting into the good graces of the other sex, and no further. He does not affect any particular style of dress with us; therefore he is a very different sort of person from the dude. Another fact: the masher here may belong to either sex, though the male masher, of course, predominates. For instance, some months ago at a variety performance, I heard "Brudder Bones" propound to his opposite "end man" of the tamborine the conundrum, "Why are the gentlemen in this audience like boiled potatoes?" and the answer finally given was, "Because they're so easily mashed"—i. e., persons especially susceptible to female blandishments. Hence the masher in this country is most generally a libertine, and the word is considered low, and has never had any currency in respectable society. S.

DORCHESTER, MASS., June 2, 1883.

["S." is, we believe, perfectly right in thinking the word "masher" of American origin. It is the modern analogue of "lady-killer," and reflects the progress that we are all the time making in force if not delicacy of expression. The verb "to mash," applied to operations conducted against the heart of the opposite sex, was in common use at Harvard some years back, and the noun "masher" and the type have been evolved from it. We are perfectly willing to believe our correspondent that there are now to be found lady mashers in Massachusetts—these corresponding to the old-fashioned flirt. It would obviously be silly for a dude to try to mash any one; but he clearly might be mashed.—ED. NATION.]

MORTON'S NEW ENGLISH CANAAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your notice of the reprint of Morton's 'New English Canaan,' edited by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., the date of original publication is conjectured to be 1632. It may interest your readers to see the original title page (lacking in the specimen preserved in the Library of Congress). It is taken from a copy in the possession of a gentleman of this city, and is as follows:

NEW ENGLISH CANAAN

OR

NEW CANAAN

Containing an Abstract of New England;
Composed in three Bookes.

The first Booke setting forth the originall of ye natives, their Manners & Customes, together with their tractable Nature and love toward the English.

The second Booke setting forth naturall Indowments of the Country and what Staple Commodities it Yealdeth.

The third Booke setting forth, what people are planted there, their prosperity, what remarkable accidents have happened since the first planting of it—together with their Tenents and practice of their Church.

Written by Thomas Morton of Cliffords Inne gent, upon tenne yeares knowledge and experiment of the Country.

Printed at Amsterdam
By JACOB FREDERICKSTAM
in the Yeare 1637.

W. M. C.

NEW YORK, June 10.

THE TARIFF AND LOW WAGES IN ITALY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your correspondent "W." from San Remo, in No. 930 of the *Nation*, is not very well advised when he says, "The tariff in Italy is the highest in Europe, if not in the world." If he had said the *taxes* were the highest and most

oppressive to the poorer classes, he would have been nearer correct. But the tariff is in general not near as high as our own, and not much, if any, higher than those of other leading nations of Europe. It only needs a little comparison with the tariffs of other countries to show this.

The ordinary income of the Italian Government for 1882 was, in round numbers, 1,300,000,000 francs. The income from the tariff was 143,000,000 francs, being only about 10½ per cent. of the entire income. I have not before me the value of imports for 1882, but for 1881 it was 1,332,000,000 francs, and the change for 1882 will not have been great. So we see that the tariff in Italy averages about 10 per cent. ad valorem on imports. With us, under the tariff still in force, I believe the general average is 43-45 per cent. ad valorem, or more than four times what it is in Italy; and more than two thirds the entire expenses of our Government are derived from our tariff, instead of less than one-tenth, as in Italy. You see, then, how erroneous your correspondent is when he conveys the idea that the Italian tariff is higher than ours.

But when compared with the tariffs of other leading countries of Europe, he is nearer correct, for our tariff is several times higher than that of any other civilized country. In France, for instance, the average duty on imports is only about 7 per cent., and the Government derives about 14 per cent. of its ordinary revenue from that source, or, for 1882, 404,000,000 francs out of 3,044,630,000. In England the average import duty is only about 5 per cent., and levied on but a few leading articles, while the Government derives over 22 per cent. of its revenue therefrom, £19,000,000 sterling out of £85,000,000. For the German Empire the average import duty is about 7 per cent. ad valorem on all imports, while the proportion of the revenue of the Empire derived from this source amounts to nearly 33 per cent.—197,000,000 marks out of 610,000,000 for the year 1881-82. My figures do not pretend to be exact, but approximate only. I should also remark that Italy has commercial treaties with nearly all the countries of Europe, by which her general tariff is considerably modified.

If we go into particulars, we find the import duty on some articles in Italy very high, while on others that would bear a high duty it is very low—very badly adjusted, like our own tariff in this respect. Petroleum, for instance, has to pay considerably over 100 per cent. on the value; but a gold watch, whatever may be its value, pays only 3 francs (60 cents) duty, and a silver one 1 franc (20 cents), while by our tariff they would pay 25 per cent. ad valorem. The duty on wheat or flour imported, which your correspondent complains of as so high that the laboring classes cannot use it, is only about two-fifths what it is according to our tariff. The duty on cotton cloth which your correspondent says would cost 5 cents a yard in Massachusetts would be 30-40 per cent., according to grade, thus adding 1½ to 2 cents a yard to the cost, whereas according to our tariff the duty would be 5 cents a yard and upward, or 100 per cent. and upward.

It is very true, as your correspondent says, that labor is very poorly remunerated in Italy—perhaps worse than in any other civilized country. The price of 90 cents a day paid a mason at San Remo would be high wages in South Italy, where 50-60 cents would be the common price. An able-bodied peasant-man gets at most 20-30 cents for field work, and a woman not over 15-20 cents, and nothing found them.

But what has the Italian tariff to do with these wages? If it be the high tariff that produces the high wages with us, as our protectionists

would have us believe, why are the wages in Italy not higher than in England and France, where the tariffs are lower? The fact is, the cause of the low wages and unproductiveness of labor in Italy is to be sought elsewhere than in the Italian tariff, just as the high wages and productiveness of labor with us are owing, in a great measure at least, to other causes than our high protective duties. Italy is spending for her army and navy and for her heavy debt more than the country can bear, and her taxes are not only enormously high, but levied in a way to be extremely oppressive to labor and to nearly all kinds of enterprise. This is the real cause of low wages and the extreme poverty of the laboring classes in Italy—at least, such is the opinion of an

OBSERVER.

NAPLES, May 26, 1883.

THE DUBLIN MURDERS AND THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: You have upon several occasions very properly animadverted upon the attitude assumed by many of my countrymen regarding the Park murder trials. These animadversions come with double force from you, who have been so consistently appreciative of all that is good and true in the Irish cause. I owe it to myself, and to such of my countrymen in the United States as these lines will reach, to say that the events of the last few months in Dublin, and the way in which they have been received in some quarters, have had a very terrible and discouraging effect upon many Irish Nationalists and members of the Irish National League like myself. They have compelled many of us very searchingly to consider our position and duties. We have deep convictions; we are willing to spend and be spent in the cause of Ireland; we have endeavored to see good, and appreciate motives and necessities, in the terrible position in which our country has been placed whenever since the Union it has been necessary for her to obtain reforms; but circumstances connected with the exploitation of the Carey ring have been of too ominous a character for us not to take deeply to heart. For myself, I desire to say that, although the juries in the late trials undoubtedly were packed, I consider the verdicts to have been eminently just, and such as juries having regard to their oaths could only have found. From my heart I pity the unfortunate men whom misgovernment impelled to conceive and carry out the Park murders and other outrages; but none the less they were guilty, and, unless morality and duty are to be theorized into soup, they richly deserve the fate that has overtaken them. As to the means by which their crimes were brought home to them—as to the instruments employed—they were such as, under the circumstances, no civilized community could have hesitated to employ.

This Irish problem, is, in truth, a terrible and a grim problem, in the settlement of which the whole English-speaking world is directly interested; for, until it is settled in some way, evils are being generated fatal to the peace and happiness and prosperity of this country, and which, carried to other lands, cannot but bring with them the elements of difficulties and disorders. What more terrible comment can there be upon the plight to which the political conscience can be reduced than the attitude of mind which we deplore? What more terrible comment upon the necessities to which a government may be forced that has once entered on a wrong road, than, what I believe to be the truth, that in the previous series of trials here it is more than probable that two innocent men at least were sent to the scaffold? The unsatiated longings

of our hearts for a country to love and serve and be proud of must in some way be met. The responsibilities and educating influences of self-government must in some way be thrown on us. (Separation, which I should deplore, would be better than the present relations between the islands.) To these ends I am willing to strive in a National League; but if we cannot have a league of conscientious and honest men and gentlemen, it were better to leave the future to Providence, to bear the present as best we might, and to strive to keep our hearts pure.

Respectfully yours,

ALFRED WEBB.

DUBLIN, IRELAND, May 24, 1883.

Notes.

W. S. GOTTSBERGER publishes this week an historical romance, entitled, 'A Tragedy in the Imperial Harem at Constantinople,' by Leila-Hanoun, translated from the French by Gen. R. E. Colston.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press a 'Dictionary of Miracles,' by E. Cobham Brewer, author of the 'Reader's Hand-book'; and 'Young Folks' Whys and Wherefores,' a story, illustrated.

A. H. Smythe, Columbus, O., will publish immediately 'Church Law: Suggestions as to the Sources and Scope of the Law of the P. E. Church in the United States,' by J. W. Andrews.

R. Worthington has nearly ready 'A Century of Roundels,' by A. C. Swinburne.

It appears from a special introduction that we owe a cheap edition of Herbert Spencer's 'Data of Ethics' (D. Appleton & Co.) to Prof. Goldwin Smith's onslaught upon it in the *Contemporary Review* of February, 1882. Three replies to Prof. Smith are appended to this introduction.

The same firm have added two more Tennyson volumes to their "Parchment Library." The first two were 'In Memoriam' and 'The Princess.' These last are designated 'Poems' simply, but they contain the old favorites which antedate the time of the Crimean War; for example, the youthful productions ("Juvenilia"), the "Lady of Shalott," the "Dream of Fair Women," the "Day-Dream," etc., etc., but not "Maud," nor the "Charge of the Light Brigade," nor what has come after. No choicer form for these lyrics could be wished.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, which was founded in 1785 and incorporated in 1792, has commemorated the first ninety-five years of its useful existence in a handsome volume of 'Annals.' These records have been edited by Messrs. Thomas Earle and Charles T. Congdon. They are for the most part a simple account of official changes, of annual reports, and of the most important steps taken by the Society in the management of its property or the execution of its benevolent objects. They reflect but little the current of public affairs. The Society early drew off from politics, and did not maintain its active interest in protection manifested in 1787. It made one venture in a State lottery and lost nine pounds by the operation. An unguarded real-estate purchase brought it into litigation with Aaron Burr. For thirty-seven years (1821-58) it supported a free school for children of deceased members, upon the close of which it established a still flourishing free school for mechanical drawing. Its most successful foundation was the well-known Mechanics' Library, which now contains 60,000 volumes. Pensions, lecture-courses, and scholarships have been other forms of its beneficence, and its funds have been so well invested that its net assets exceed \$800,000. The colors it gave to the First N. Y.

Vol. Engineers were the first to wave over the recaptured Forts Pulaski and Wagner. One custom has been observed since 1786, when it was resolved that smoking be not allowed at the annual meeting. The volume contains many interesting illustrations, a list of members from the beginning, and a good index.

The American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., has published a 'Partial Index to the Proceedings' from 1812 to 1880, compiled by Mr. Stephen Salisbury, jr., and supplemented by a table of contents of all the Society's publications and reprints to April, 1883, by Mr. Nathaniel Paine. Among the publications are Thomas's 'History of Printing' and other works procurable at the prices affixed. The whole makes a thin volume of 86 pp., 8vo. Since 1880 the Proceedings have been regularly indexed.

Our German correspondent called attention last year to the valuable Hessian archives at Marburg. The current issue, No. 25, of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and American Biography*, contains one of the papers drawn from this source, communicated by Dr. Friedrich Kapp. This is a translation of the report of the court-martial for the trial of the Hessian officers captured at Trenton, December 26, 1776, which was held six years after the event, and conveniently laid the blame on two officers who were killed in Washington's attack.

The latest souvenir of John Howard Payne is published by E. Bierstadt, 58 Reade Street, New York. It consists of a folding card-board on which are artotype portraits, facing each other, of the poet and of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, at whose expense Payne's remains have been brought from Tunis and interred in Washington. Both these portraits are from life—Payne's from a daguerreotype taken in 1850, possibly the same which served as the basis of the engraving by G. R. Hall which we noticed last week. If so, it is only fair to say that the latter is greatly idealized.

We have been glad to speak well of the Boston *Wheelman*, which has most of the marks of a tasteful and well-edited magazine. Its 'Art Supplement,' however, does it great injustice, for this reproduces some "decorative" monstrosities—verses in a bedlamish chirography interspersed with symbols—which standing alone are seen in their true ugliness and vulgarity. Nor do we much fancy the fashion followed in the scenic illustrations, of framing and dissecting the design. Better things have appeared and may appear again in the *Wheelman*.

It seems fitting that the works of Charles Dickens should, in token of his beginning life as a reporter, be translated into shorthand. There lies before us Part 4 of the 'Pickwick Papers' in Pitman's Shorthand Library (20 Paternoster Row, London).

The origin of engraving is commonly assigned to proof-taking by workers in *niello*. This idea has been used by B. A. Wikström in his 'True Story about Gutenberg's Invention of Printing' (J. H. Hamburger). Seven stanzas on seven illustrated plates tell the love of Frederic for Bertha, his carving her initials and his own on a bench, his filling the channels with cherry juice, his sitting down on them to conceal them from his master Gutenberg, his subsequently sitting on his master's paper roll, and the discovery. There is a rude humor in these designs, though the scale is rather large for the amount of it.

The publishers of 'The Realm of Tones,' Messrs. Schuberth & Co., call our attention to an index to the musical celebrities pictured and commemorated in that work, which we had overlooked when writing our notice of it last week.

Mr. Leslie Stephen, whose retirement from journalism to undertake a great British Bio-

graphy we have already noticed, has been called to the newly-founded Professorship of English at Cambridge—an appointment notoriously of the fittest, and having this attraction for the incumbent (who, by the way, is a Cambridge man) that, as the *Daily News* points out, he will be untrammelled by the example of a predecessor in forming his scheme of instruction. Mr. Stephen was for many years the London correspondent of the *Nation*.

Mr. Henry Harrisse has recently read a memoir and exhibited before the Institute of France an original Portuguese chart and documents of the year 1502, showing that the entire coast line of the United States from the Gulf of Mexico to the Hudson was discovered, explored, and named in twenty-two places by Spanish or Portuguese navigators as yet unknown, between the years 1500 and 1502—eleven years previous to any known expedition to the mainland—and that the regions visited by Gaspar Corte-Real are the east coast of Newfoundland and Greenland.

The fourth issue of 'Dramatic Notes, an illustrated Year-Book of the Stage' has recently been published (London: David Bogue; New York: Scribner & Welford). It covers the year 1882, and is edited by Mr. Austin Brereton, who prepared the preceding number, the first having been done by Mr. C. E. Pascoe, the projector of the work, and the second by Mr. Wm. H. Rideing. A title and a table of contents for the four years are given with the present issue, and the four numbers are worth preserving as the best available record of the English stage. The editing is neither as careful nor as ample as in either of the French dramatic annuals, and the illustrations are hardly models of portraiture; but the little book is acceptable in default of a better.

The visit of Mr. Henry Irving, the foremost of English actors, to this country, next fall gives interest to a recent English announcement. Mr. Brereton is about to publish 'Henry Irving, a Biographical Sketch,' illustrated with sixteen portraits of the actor in character by Messrs. Edwin Long, R. A. Whistler, Bromley, and Fred. Barnard, and Mrs. Allingham and others. Mr. Irving, who has before now contributed 'An Actor's Notes on Shakspeare' to the *Nineteenth Century*, has recently written a brief preface to an English translation of Talma's essay on histrionic art, and he also introduces Mr. W. H. Pollock's forthcoming translation of Diderot's 'Paradoxe sur le Comédien.'

Any educational institution or museum desiring a small collection of antique pottery has an excellent opportunity to acquire one in a series of thirty vases and kylices of Etruscan and early Italian ware, beginning with the archaic work found under the lava on Monte Albano, and coming down to the best period of Etruscan art, belonging to a gentleman living near Chiusi. The price is 1,500 francs, plus the cost of transportation. Mr. Stillman, 8 Via Leopardi, Florence, will undertake the packing and shipping, if desired, without charge.

One of the proofs of natural theology has always been the universal belief in a God, on the principle "quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus." It has been strenuously or doubtfully affirmed by theists, and denied by atheists, sceptics, and by those who would make all religious truth depend on revelation. M. Lesserteur, a professor in the French Seminary of Foreign Missions, is perhaps of the latter class. At any rate he denies the universality of the belief. It is very easy, he says, to excite the belief in a deity in men who have it not; it is only necessary to call their attention to the structure and mechanism of the world, and they will easily avow that this palace must have had an archi-

fect, that this movement must have had a mover. But not all men have this belief before it is brought to them. From one who was a missionary, and is now a teacher of missionaries, this testimony is not without weight.

The Société d'Histoire de France has just completed the publication, in three volumes, 8vo, of the *Memoirs of Nicolas Goulas*, who was for thirty years attached to the person of Gaston d'Orléans. The first thirteen chapters were purposely omitted, being exceedingly frank confessions of the writer's early life. Some idea of them was given by M. A. Cellery in a lecture before the Cercle St.-Simon in February, when it was announced that he intended to publish these 'Confessions of Goulas,' with original researches for the last twenty-three years of the autobiographer's career.

Part 6 of Vogt and Specht's illustrated work on the 'Mammalia,' the appearance of the first number of which, treating of the Old World monkeys, we had recently occasion to notice in our columns, carries the subject completely through the Quadrumana and Cheiroptera (bats) to the Insectivores. Although, strictly speaking, the work may be said to be of a popular character, it does not partake of that ordinary stamp of popularity which distinguishes the vast majority of entertaining treatises on natural history. Adequate space is allotted to the description and habits of the individual species, and, in addition, no inconsiderable attention is paid to anatomical details, geographical and geological distribution, and the broader questions connected with the origin and evolution of forms. It is hardly necessary to state that the name of Professor Vogt is a sufficient guarantee of the general accuracy and proper selection of the materials of the text—conditions unfortunately too frequently overlooked in works of a similar nature. Too high praise cannot be bestowed upon the illustrations by Specht, which in artistic finish, in truthfulness of detail, and in faithful representation of that inexpressible something inseparably associated with the *tout ensemble* of animal belongings, probably equal, if, indeed, they do not surpass everything of a similar kind hitherto attempted, not even excepting the masterpieces of Wolf. The plate in Part 5 representing the jaguar and capybara is in the very best style of the wood engraver.

—Some two years ago, a young man from Wisconsin, walking in High Holborn, was driven into a second-hand book-booth by a sudden shower. He noticed a bundle of books marked "American," and took one out. Happening to open it at the fly leaf, he read there, in a very plain hand, the name "John Howard Payne." Thereupon he readily paid the shilling which was all that was asked for the book, and made many inquiries to discover how it came into the hands of the dealer, but without success. The book, a small one (5½ x 3 inches), was entitled 'The New Pocket Biographical Dictionary,' by John Kingston, 2d ed., pp. 308. It was published at Baltimore in 1811, when Payne was nineteen, and an actor on the stage in that city. It is a not improbable conjecture that he bought the book then and there and carried it to England, to which he voyaged within a year or two. When his fortunes declined and he was even thrown into prison, he naturally lost his books. The little Baltimore manual, redolent of "Sweet Home," associated with early successes, and so convenient for the pocket, may well have been one of the last possessions he gave up. Either Payne, or some subsequent English owner, had the book very tastefully bound in calf. One page of the fly-leaf bears the following words to guide the binder, which are scrupulously

copied on the back of the book: "American Literature, Biography, Biographical Dictionary, Kingston." Whether these directing words are in Payne's handwriting is a question as to which chirographic experts disagree, and which outsiders must feel incompetent to decide. The words, "John Howard Payne," betoken a youthful writer. The hand is handsome, and every letter is distinctly and gracefully formed. The six words on the opposite page, while having many points of resemblance to the signature, are more carelessly and hastily written, and argue an older writer. It is worth inquiry whether autographs of Payne are common, and especially whether any of them are earlier than that in the Kingston volume.

—The April number of the *Antiquary* contains a paper by Mr. Gomme—one of the best-known and most successful investigators in the early history of institutions—upon "Nottingham Borough Records." The key to the article is found in the following passage: "English municipal history has never completely claimed for itself a Roman origin, because there are such extensive breaks in the chain of evidence as to forbid such a proposition ever reaching beyond the domain of theory—theory, too, of special schools of thought. But, on the other hand, English municipal history has not fully claimed for itself its origin in the village system of agricultural communities, which belongs to the Teutonic and to the Celtic origins." For the matter of that, any continuity in municipal life from Roman to mediæval times is now given up, we believe, even for Italy and southern France. The line of inquiry here indicated is the same as that of Mr. Round in his articles upon the "Domesday of Colchester" (see the *Nation* for March 8); it has also been followed out upon the Continent, especially in Germany (very elaborately) by Von Maurer, and in Belgium by Van der Kindere. Mr. Gomme gives, from the Nottingham records, several cases of the right of preëmption, which is so integral a part of the village-community theory. In the same number is an article on "The Church Ceremony of Marriage," showing how "the Church prayer-book has preserved for us a genuine piece of folk-lore," the very words even of the old formula being incorporated in the ritual. Another article is by Mr. C. F. Keary, upon "The Coinage of Christian Europe"—a continuation of articles upon classical numismatics. This paper traces very clearly and completely the history of coinage from the later Roman Empire to the Middle Ages. For the Middle Ages proper one would desire a little more fulness, particularly in regard to the successive debasements of the coins and the history of the mark.

—While of no startling vigor in its political department, the new organ of English Conservatism, the *National Review*, promises rather better than fairly well in literature, poetry excepted. For instance, Mr. Edward Ford discourses instructively, in its third number, on the "Names and Characters in the 'Vicar of Wakefield,'" and contends, more than plausibly, that the places and persons of the tale were far from being pure inventions. Wakefield being no other than Wakefield, it is maintained that the "small cure, . . . worth only £15 a year," "a journey of seventy miles" from that town, which the Vicar left for it, is to be identified with Kirkby Moorside, rated in "the King's books," at the time when Villiers died there, at £14 0s. 10d. The surroundings of the Vicar's new home correspond in all respects with ascertained facts. The "prattling river" in front of the Vicar's house was the Dove. Welbridge, where Moses sold the horse, we have in the petty market-town of Welburn, about a mile distant

from Kirkby Moorside. With less certainty, Mr. Ford traces "Thornhill Castle" to Helmsley, finds "the Wells" at Harrogate, and locates "the races" at Doncaster. "Eleven miles" from the parsonage of Dr. Primrose was the prison to which he was taken, and this, most probably, was at Pickering. With equal likelihood, as it is shown, it was at Boroughbridge, near the confluence of the Ure, the Swale, and the Ouse, that Olivia narrowly escaped being drowned "in the midst of a rapid stream." George Romney, it is suggested, after adduction of strong circumstantial evidence, was the artist who executed the memorable picture, of undispensible frame. The benevolent Sir Wm. Thornhill, it is pretty conclusively made out, was intended for Sir George Savile, the friend of both Burke and Pitt, or "Savile of Thornhill," as he was commonly designated, with reference to a parish included in his ancestral domains. But these details must suffice. As Washington Irving says of Goldsmith, in a strain of mainly divinatorial criticism the truthfulness of which Mr. Ford has interestingly ratified by his researches, "scarcely any adventure or character is given in his works that may not be traced to his own many-colored story."

—The preface to the second edition of Mr. Halliwell Philipps's 'Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare' (Longmans, Green & Co.) bears date of April, 1882. Our tardy notice of this monumental work was published in the following December, when the indefatigable author was closing his preface to a third edition, which reached us about a month ago. The 703 pages have become 736, though, by an unusual and inconvenient compensation, the index has shrunk even within its former too scanty dimensions; and one who wishes to compare the differences in the two editions has, from lack of any table of contents, a genuine taste of the difficulties of Shakespearian research. It will be found that the *Outlines* proper have been enlarged just one-half, with no corresponding increase in the Illustrative Notes, which are, however, so greatly modified by omissions that the owner of the third edition can by no means rest contented that he has not the second, as in the case of most books. This remark equally applies to other portions, such as the body of essays following the Notes, from which we now miss those on the spurious plays, on North's Plutarch, on an early notice of Hamlet, on Lord Pembroke's actors, on the Coventry Mysteries, on the First Folio. In general, we remark an improvement in the arrangement and classification, the transpositions being so numerous that one may easily err in estimating the extent of the changes.

—No great discovery leading directly up to the poet has been made in the past year, but it is getting nearer to his person to be shown a facsimile of Richard Quiney's letter, the only one addressed to Shakespeare known to exist. This whole episode has, with good judgment, been much dwelt upon in the new edition, and we realize the perpetual gleaming in the author's chosen field when reading the fresh particulars about the husbands of Shakespeare's married daughters—namely, Dr. John Hall and Thomas Quiney—and the daughter of the former pair, Mrs. Thomas Nash. For one slight particular, we remark that this lady, Elizabeth Hall, is now said to have been born in February, 1608, whereas the second edition gave her baptismal date precisely as February 21. More is made of the subject of Shakespeare's birthplace, and two views are given of the cellar, the only unchanged portion; of his butcher's apprenticeship; of his marriage, and the inferences to be drawn from the circumstances attending it; of Ben Jonson's first contact with him; of Davenant's attach-

ment for his godfather, etc. There is also some valuable discourse about the horrible and the brutal in the plays of Elizabeth's time, and a timely reminder that London in Shakespeare's day offered plenty of opportunities for the lover of horticulture and of wild flowers to gratify his eye and enlarge his knowledge. Besides the pictorial illustrations already mentioned, is one of Stratford-on-Avon in 1749, from an old print, and a facsimile of a list of holders of corn in the ward in which New Place was situated, from the original MS. return dated February, 1598, containing Shakespeare's name for ten quarters, the third (quantitatively) on the list. It would be superfluous to speak of the wealth of information concerning the manners and customs of the period covered by this work, for which we are under lasting obligations to Mr. Halliwell-Phillips.

—"A non-graduate officer" writes:

"E. I. R.'s" explanation of truthfulness in schools is confirmed by the experience of West Point, where every pupil represents a distinct Congressional district, and the standard is as high as at the University of Virginia. As is well known, personal discipline at the Military Academy, down to very small details, is exceedingly strict. But for every breach reported the inculcated cadet is required to offer an explanation. If he denies the offence, the matter is dropped, on the supposition that the reporting officer was in error. The rare deviation from exact and honorable truthfulness, by an occasional moral idiot, proves the rule by the social pressure and ostracism that at once follow. This is not born of geography, but depends upon the happy traditions of the past carefully preserved by *esprit de corps*."

GALTON'S DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN FACULTY.

Inquiries into Human Faculty, and its Development. By Francis Galton, F.R.S. Macmillan & Co. 1883. Pp. 380.

PRETTY much all that Mr. Galton has written since the publication of his work on 'Hereditary Genius,' in 1869, is here brought together in something like logical sequence, to some extent rewritten, and with much that is new interpolated. Traces of the fragmentary origin of the work still remain, and make it, as the author intended, more suggestive than encyclopedic.

If photographs of several members of the same family, between whom a strong family likeness exists, be reduced to the same size, degree of lightness or darkness, and the same point of view, superposed with much exactness so that the eyes coincide, and then exposed successively to the sensitized plate of a photographic camera—each an equal fraction of the whole time required to take a perfect picture—it is evident that those points and features in which the several component faces coincide will stand out clearly, while those in which they differ will be blurred. This process Galton described five years ago and named composite portraiture; but his methods and results are here greatly improved, and a number of typical portraits are given. In one case, six members of the same family, male and female, parents and children, are combined into a portrait which friends of the family recognized as typical of it, while differing as to which member was represented. A remarkably clear portrait of Alexander the Great is produced from six different medals. Portraits of criminals, consumptives, royal engineers, etc., are obtained in some cases from fifty or even one hundred components. These pictorial averages, Galton thinks, may be serviceable in retouching negatives, in obtaining the physiognomy of crime and diseases, and in defining the most vigorous type toward which a race is developing along the line of its best tendencies. They also suggest how "general im-

pressions are founded upon blended memories," and perhaps how sense-perceptions are combined into ideas. So, too, statistical tables and moral averages reveal general traits by emphasizing the common and eliminating the individual elements. If brain-cells respond to the action of summated impressions in a way at all analogous to the response of the photographic plate to the successive portraits, then the old strife between nominalism and realism has received something not altogether unlike an experimental solution. At any rate, psychology receives a most suggestive illustration; and this, for a science which deals so largely with things invisible, impalpable, and imponderable, is of the greatest value.

Men of the best stock, or "eugenic" men, differ from those of a lower order in two fundamental ways. First, they have more energy or capacity for work, a high degree of which, our author thinks, distinguishes all his scientific countrymen. Idiots are feeble and listless, domestic pets grow dull if stimuli to activity are removed. Even fleas keep dogs active and well-conditioned, which if kept too clean cease to thrive. True, if all men were energetic, there would be little scope for pity or charitable institutions; but it would be wrong to preserve a sickly breed for the sole purpose of tending it. In the second place, eugenic men distinguish more grades of sensitiveness between a just observable impression and an intensity of it which passes over into pain. The feeble-minded often burn themselves intentionally because the impression is not so strong as to be more than a pleasant tonic. Words, Galton tells us, distinguish but five degrees of weight; blind men's touch is not finer than others, and savages and sailors do not have finer senses for forest or sea than cultivated men, but they merely know better what to look for and where to seek it. His tests revealed the fact that old people cannot hear high notes, but that some animals—*e. g.*, the cat—have an exquisite ear for tones higher than man can ordinarily recognize. In another section, anthropometric laboratories are suggested where methodic photographing of school-children shall be undertaken, and where members of each family shall go at stated intervals to be not only photographed, but weighed, measured, etc. This kind of lore must, of course, be of slow growth, but we owe this to our children, who are but the prolongation of our own lives, and need all the experience and self-knowledge of mind, body, and character we can give them. Gregarious habits all the way down their long pedigree have made it very hard for individual men to stand, think, and act freely and independently for themselves. Quakerism is recruited from among the color-blind, and favors color-blindness. The comparative effects of nature and nurture are best studied in the life-history of twins, thirty-five pairs of which are collected, to show how predominant heredity is over education and environment. Almost every kind of animal has, at some time and place, been trained and more or less domesticated. Those now most subject to man are chosen by slow selection as the most docile, strong, useful, etc. The objective efficacy of prayer is made extremely improbable, we are told in another section, by statistics. The longevity of royal personages, which is prayed for so universally, is not increased. Insurance offices do not discriminate risks on life or property prayed for; commercial enterprises are not more secure if devout men are shareholders, or when religious bodies deposit their funds or charities in them. Missionary vessels are no better risks than trading ships, and slavers have an exceptional immunity from accident. The writer pleads for a greater sense of freedom, opportunity, and responsibility; for public funds for portioning poor marriageable

girls. Even charities might be directed in this and other ways toward the other great duty of furthering evolution by stocking the world with more "healthy, intelligent, moral, and fair-natured citizens."

The most fascinating, as well as the most original, part of the book is the sections on visualizing, of which the author's previous studies have been greatly extended, and the different forms of which are illustrated by scores of diagrams. Mental imagery is often so vivid that artists can draw from it, as Blake did. Seeing faces in the fire or forms in the clouds, blindfold chess-playing, playing or speaking from notes or manuscript seen only with the mind's eye, are forms of it. It is hereditary, dulled by language and book-making, strongest in children, not connected with sharpness of vision, and far more comprehensive than any field of vision. Bushmen show it in their drawing, and Eskimos in their remarkable geographical instincts. It is cultivated unconsciously by dressmakers, tacticians, engineers, architects, by most systems of mnemonics, and the means of developing it should be taken into most serious consideration by educators. The study of "number-forms" is only one aspect of it. About one person in twenty sees numerals in some form of visual imagery. Figures are seen or thought along lines: with sharp curves and angles at ten or twelve, and at twenty, thirty, forty, etc. These lines or forms bend now up, now down, are now lost, run behind the back or into the pocket, follow the outline of hills on the horizon near the home of childhood, and are constant for years in the same individual. Often colors are associated with numbers, vowels, or even consonants. These were named by Beuhler and Lehmann, who first observed them, photisms; and Galton gives colored diagrams of several interesting cases of this color-association, and connects the whole topic with the experience of visionaries and dreamers, and suggests that partial irrigation of the brain by the blood, causing suppression of action in some parts of it, may have something to do with it. The forms which animals seem to carry in their psychic organization of the habitations they build with such regularity; the order in which storks and other birds migrate in flocks; fashion in artistic forms and curves, as in the patterns of prints, wallpaper, missals, etc.; and even the form of handwriting, so expressive of character as Galton thinks it to be, are illustrations of the all-pervasive nature of the visualizing faculty, which seems to be checked only by the rise of abstract ideas and the habit of thinking in words instead of in pictures.

One result of these studies is to emphasize the distinction now so often referred to by psychologists, but never as yet well wrought out, between the relative preponderance of aural and of visual impressions in determining the type of mental development. This would no doubt have been more apparent to the author if he had extended his observations to younger children, in whom there seem to be two leading genera or types of intelligence—the one in which mental operations are mainly in terms of sight, especially form, supplemented by motor impulses, and even by tactile impressions, and to which all memorized or other forms of words are difficult, unnatural, and misleading, because all their natural thinking is visualization; and another, very different, type, in which verbal forms appealing to the ear and following audible signs are dominant. The latter order of minds have little imagination, little constructive or inventive power, are not natural geometers or seers in any Swedenborgian sense, but are often endowed with high poetic and rhythmic faculties. The author has almost no light to shed on the origin of the

visualizing faculty; in fact, its cause and development do not seem especially to have interested him. In a word, Mr. Galton has given us his view of a great number of topics of contemporary psychology and anthropologic interest with freshness and originality, but with little evidence of a knowledge of the rich and varied literature already existing on some of his topics, which are touched upon only in the most superficial, conjectural way. His remarks about, *e. g.*, visionaries, enthusiasm, and test-weights, have little value, and are naïve and unsuggestive. This, however, for all who labor in a field so vast as psycho-anthropology has now become, is at some points probably almost a form of fate.

BAZAINE'S APOLOGY.

Episodes de la Guerre de 1870 et le Blocus de Metz. Par l'ex-Maréchal Bazaine. Veritas vincit. Madrid: Gaspar; New York: Westermann & Co. 1883.

THIS book is in the main the same as that published in Paris, in 1872, before Bazaine was court-martialled, under the title 'L'Armée du Rhin depuis le 12 août jusqu'au 29 octobre, 1870.' To this have been added some extracts from the evidence before the court, and a long preface on the true lines for the defence of France, and on the proper organization of the army. The additions are, however, by no means very valuable, and the book is a decidedly unsatisfactory one.

The difficulty with it is two-fold. First, Marshal Bazaine, though a soldier of great experience, is not an educated man. He does not know how to write a clear and connected narrative; still less is he equal to the task of arraying in their proper order the reasons which induced him to take the course which ended in the surrender of his army. In the second place, his case is a bad one: it would be difficult for the most ingenious counsel to make out a good show for him. Singularly enough, however, Bazaine does not seem to realize the fact that all the presumptions are against him. He does not seem to see that a Marshal of France, commanding four corps and the Imperial Guard, who unlimbers his guns, dismounts his cavalry, eats up his horses, and finishes his campaign by the surrender of his army and one of the strongest fortresses in France, must give an account of himself that shall be clear and unambiguous, or be lost in the opinion of the world. Never in modern times did such a gigantic surrender take place as this of Bazaine's—150,000 regular troops in good order and condition, besides nearly 25,000 more sick and wounded, with all the artillery and supplies of all kinds that belong to such a force, and all the arsenal of Metz into the bargain. An officer who would defend such a termination as this to his campaign must address himself seriously to his task, or he will not be listened to, and ought not to be listened to.

Yet Marshal Bazaine writes in a tone of calm superiority to his critics, as if the animadversions on his conduct were the result of personal dislike or jealousy, and as if his fate in being cashiered was an inscrutable dispensation of Providence. The reader will find little in his narratives to supply the need of such a treatment of the case as is evidently required. Instead of attempting a systematic defence of his course, Bazaine gives us plenty of criticism on his brother officers—much of it, no doubt, deserved—plenty of criticism on the Government, no doubt, also, in great part deserved; and in our opinion the valuable part of his book consists of these passages, and in the light they throw on the state of the French army in this most unfortunate campaign. That an army organized, as was the French army, on the old-

fashioned system should be in a state of greater or less need of various important articles of food and equipment when it had effected its concentration, is not to be wondered at. The territorial system, of which the Prussians were the inventors, avoids most of the causes which bring about these evils. In that system an entire army corps, with all its administration, is concentrated, in time of peace, in a certain district. When war is declared, therefore, no time is lost; there is no need of hurry; there is no fetching of one regiment from this distant garrison in the interior to this village, or of another regiment from a seaboard fortification to that village. Nothing of the sort takes place; all is easy, because there is concentration in time of peace. Every one knows what struggles an army like that of France at the time of which we speak, or that of England to-day, has to make in order to concentrate a respectable force in a short time, and it was remarkable, at least to any one who knew anything of the former efforts of European armies with like organization to effect a rapid concentration on the frontier, that in 1870 the French succeeded as well as they did. They had on or near the Rhine in the first week in August—that is, between two and three weeks after the declaration of war—the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Corps d'Armée, and the Imperial Guard; and though all the ranks were not full, there could not possibly have been fewer than 200,000 to 280,000 men in line. Bazaine, according to the Prussian Official Narrative, surrendered 173,000 men; he could not have lost from casualties in action and sickness fewer than 20,000 or 25,000 men. His command must, therefore, originally have numbered nearly 200,000 men. MacMahon had upward of 50,000 men at Wörth, and two divisions of the Fifth Corps were not engaged there. There were, therefore, troops enough to have made a vigorous and more or less successful campaign.

But the faults of the Emperor and his corps commanders began with the beginning of the campaign. Of course, we cannot enumerate them here; it is sufficient to say that when Bazaine assumed command of the forces near Metz on the 13th of August, the army under MacMahon had been driven into the interior, and there was nothing for the Army of the Rhine to do but to retreat. Whether Bazaine purposely delayed this retreat or not, is not made any clearer to us by this book of his. That he was under orders to retreat is admitted; that he gave corresponding orders to his lieutenants is admitted; he alleges that they lost time, and very likely they did. But it is pretty clear from more than one passage, that Bazaine himself did not believe in the advisability of allowing his army to continue its retreat; that he dreaded its effect on the morale of the troops, which the early disasters had sensibly affected; and that he thought he could recover this morale by winning a victory in which he should stand on the defensive. In other words, he thought the army fit only for a defensive battle, and that Metz was the proper place to fight such a battle, or series of battles. Yet he does not squarely tell us that this was his idea, and maintain that it was a sound one. Here as elsewhere there is a great lack of frankness.

Then, when he is surrounded at Metz by the army under Prince Frederick Charles, he leaves us equally in the dark as to his real intentions of staying or breaking through. Did he on August 31 and September 1, in what is called the battle of Noisseville, really attempt to cut through the enemy's lines? We have no question that he did not so intend, the dilatoriness of the preparation, the ostentatiousness of his proceedings—"considerable uproar and the incessant clanging of military bands" attracting

"the attention of the Prussian watch-posts," according to their Official Narrative—the lame, inefficient way in which the successes of the 31st were obtained (for they were not followed up), are sufficient reasons in our mind for this conclusion. It was not that there was any difficulty about breaking through the lines; the accounts leave us in no doubt whatever as to this. But Bazaine was afraid of what would happen to his army after he had got it into the open field. Yet, while he gives us in more than one place materials for this conclusion, he does not formulate it himself, and then defend it like a man.

Lastly, the same double pleading is to be seen in his treatment of the charge that his conduct in staying in Metz and surrendering there was influenced by political motives. Of course he does not admit this; yet he certainly did try to obtain his instructions from the Empress after the revolution of the 4th of September; he sent General Boyer to Chiselhurst for this purpose. The note which he gave this officer begins by saying that "the Marshal commanding the Army of the Rhine, inspired with the desire which he has of serving his country and of preserving it from its own excesses, interrogates his conscience and asks himself, if the army placed under his orders is not destined to become the palladium of society: that the military question is settled: the German armies are victorious," etc. This note is dated October 10, 1870. One may hold what opinion one may choose about the relative merits for France of the two forms of government, the Empire and the Republic; one may even condemn (as does the writer) the action which, at the dictation of a city mob, changes the form of government of a great country in the midst of a foreign war; but no opinions of this kind or of any kind can shield Bazaine. An officer in the command of troops, who, when his country is in the midst of a foreign war, admits the success of the enemy, and prates about his army having for its function the "salvation of society" instead of the duty of persistent resistance to the common enemy, is a traitor, and deserves to be shot.

RECENT LAW BOOKS.

A Treatise on the Law of Executors and Administrators. By James Schouler. Boston: Soule & Bugbee. 1883.

A Treatise on the Constitutional Limitations which Rest upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union. By Thomas M. Cooley, LL.D. Fifth edition, with considerable Additions, giving the Results of the Recent Cases. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1883.

Remedies and Remedial Rights by the Civil Action, according to the Reformed American Procedure. A Treatise adapted to use in all the States and Territories where that system prevails. By John Norton Pomeroy, LL.D. Second edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1883.

The American Decisions. Containing the Cases of General Value and Authority decided in the Courts of the Several States, from the earliest issue of the State Reports to the year 1869. Compiled and annotated by A. C. Freeman. Vols. xlii., xliii. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co. 1883.

Essentials of the Law. Vol. ii. Comprising the Essential Parts of Stephen on Pleading; Smith on Contracts; Adams's Equity (including Pleading and Procedure). For the use of Students at Law. By Marshall D. Ewell, LL.D. Boston: Soule & Bugbee. 1883.

A Digest of the Statutes, Equity Rules, and Decisions upon the Jurisdiction, Pleadings, and Practice of the Circuit Courts of the United States; including Decisions relating to Pleadings and Practice at Common Law, in Equity, Appeals in Admiralty, and in Criminal Cases. By Erastus Thatcher. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1883.

An Epitome of Leading Common Law Cases, with some Short Notes Thereon. Chiefly intended as a Guide to 'Smith's Leading Cases.' Fifth edition. By John Indermaur, Solicitor. American edition, by Charles A. Bucknam and Bordman Hall, of the Boston Bar. Boston: Soule & Bugbee. 1883.

A Selection of Leading Cases in the Common Law. With Notes. Second edition. By W. Shirley Shirley, B.C.L., M.A. Boston: Soule & Bugbee. 1883.

Commentaries on the Law of Statutory Crimes; including the Written Laws and their Interpretation in General; what is Special to the Criminal Law, and the Specific Statutory Offences as to both Law and Procedure. By Joel Prentiss Bishop. Second edition, rewritten and enlarged. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1883.

Law and Lawyers in Literature. By Irving Browne. Boston: Soule & Bugbee. 1883.

MR. SCHOULER'S 'Treatise on Executors and Administrators,' according to his preface, "completes an investigation of the law of personal property, whose results the writer commenced publishing ten years ago." The "results" have been published in four volumes, which cover, besides the matters treated in the present work, such important titles of the law as gifts, sales, bailments, including carriers and innkeepers, etc. The author declares rather cautiously that he has been "not without direct encouragement from his professional brethren." This statement will not be questioned by any one who knows how eager lawyers are for new collections of cases; but Mr. Schouler's books have never shown any tendency to become works of authority, and it is difficult to imagine that they will ever supplant such treatises as, let us say, 'Benjamin on Sales' or 'Williams on Executors.'

Notwithstanding the length of the period which has elapsed since Mr. Schouler began his researches, his work itself produces the impression of a rather reckless rate of speed. When he undertakes, for instance, to discuss the important subject of fixtures (§ 227), which he disposes of in three pages, his statements of the law are so vague, if not inaccurate, that it is wholly impossible to say what he believes the rules on the subject to be. The "cardinal rule," he says, is, that when the controversy arises with an heir or devisee, the right to fixtures "is most strongly taken in favor of the heir or devisee," whereas, if it arises between a life-tenant and a remainder-man, the law "appears to favor the soil rather less"—which reads very much as if the whole thing went by favor, and the common law was guided by an affectionate interest in heirs and devisees, on the one hand, and an aversion for remainder men, on the other. It is not impossible to discover and state what the rules regarding fixtures between the various classes of claimants are, for it has been done by other writers; and it would be utterly out of the question to decide a given case by means of what Mr. Schouler says on the subject. In short, what he has to say is so ill-considered as to be nearly useless. To turn to another topic, which the author rather funnily calls the "suitable testamentary condition" of the testator, the time and attention of courts have, every lawyer knows, been greatly occupied with the burden

of proof in insanity cases. Some courts have held that the burden was upon the proponent throughout; others that it shifted, under certain circumstances, to the other side. Here is what Mr. Schouler says: "And the burden being accordingly upon the proponent of a will to establish full testamentary condition and capacity in the testator, no mere presumption of sanity and free will can avail, as an independent fact, to outweigh proof to the contrary." This is about the most summary and obscurely expressed disposition of the matter that we have ever met with. These are fair examples taken quite at random from Mr. Schouler's pages. His style is very peculiar, and he frequently seems to be guided by a determination under no circumstances to be led into definite or precise statements of the law, as if he really felt that this was the pitfall the conscientious text-writer in these times ought most carefully to avoid.

The second edition of Judge Cooley's 'Treatise on Constitutional Limitations' appeared in 1871, and since that time three more editions have been called for. The demand for the book is in part occasioned by the fact that it is the only treatise in existence which is exclusively devoted to the subject of which it treats; constitutional limitations being taken up only incidentally by Story and other text-writers. It should be added, however, that Judge Cooley's reputation as a judge is very great, and on this account whatever he has to say on any branch of law carries with it an authority sufficient to place the book in a different category from ordinary text books. His style has the merit of clearness, and his collection of authorities is full.

The new matter in the second edition of Mr. Pomeroy's work on 'Remedies' is chiefly confined to the notes. A new and fuller index has been added. The codes of procedure which have within the last thirty years supplanted the old common-law system throughout the United States are substantially alike, and the courts have applied to them a pretty uniform system of construction, and reached everywhere the same general conclusions. Mr. Pomeroy's treatise is not as well known as it should be to practising lawyers, correct pleading being something the importance of which is apt to be overlooked in the hurry and looseness of modern practice. It is an excellent work, and we can cordially recommend it to the profession.

The forty-second volume of 'The American Decisions' contains cases originally reported in various authorized series in the years 1843-1846. The leading case of *Masterton v. The Mayor*, etc., of Brooklyn gives Mr. Freeman an opportunity for a note on damages for breach of an executory contract; *Wilson v. Mackenzie*, for a discussion of the liability of naval and military officers for acts done under color of military authority; and there are a quantity of short notes on a variety of subjects which add to the value of the volume. The forty-third volume comprises cases taken from the regular reports of the years 1845-46. There are long and important notes by Mr. Freeman on the separation of the jury in civil and criminal cases, sheriffs' sales, the protest of commercial paper, riparian rights, the negligence of common carriers, warranty of title to land, and the liability of stockholders.

As a handbook for students, Mr. Ewell's 'Essentials of the Law' is in many respects convenient. It can hardly take the place of the works on which it is founded, and in the case of 'Stephen on Pleading,' which is in itself a model of condensation, it is not desirable that it should. Stephen is in his own way a classic, notwithstanding the fact that the system which he explains so beautifully is obsolete, or nearly so, all over the civilized world.

The practice of the United States courts is a tangled maze of antique and modern systems, full of puzzling and unexpected problems, which are often solved differently in different circuits. We have known a circuit judge to be so bothered by the question of jurisdiction over a corporation alleged to be "found" within the district—a matter as to which the law ought to be perfectly plain—that he was obliged to refer it, in order that evidence might be taken, and the case dragged on for months before it could be ascertained whether the defendant was or not before the court. Only lawyers constantly practising before United States courts know how full of stumbling-blocks is the path of the most wary practitioner through them. A digest of the whole subject, like that of Mr. Thatcher, covers a wide field, and, if well arranged, must prove of great utility to the profession. We cannot say that we think the system adopted by Mr. Thatcher a judicious one. Decisions upon jurisdiction and other subjects he puts under the sections and subdivisions of the Revised Statutes which confer jurisdiction. This, we think, is a mistake—first, because, since the Revised Statutes are changed from year to year, no one is in the habit of going to a digest to see what they are; second, the only convenient arrangement of decisions is by subjects, the titles being of course as full as possible. Mr. Thatcher uses this method more or less throughout his book, but in such a way that he is obliged to have recourse to an index to enable any one to look up the subjects in the digest. Cross-references carried as far as possible on the plan adopted in recent volumes of the United States digest seem to us the true way.

Mr. Indermaur's 'Epitome' was intended for the use of English students, and specially for "articled clerks not having sufficient time to fully peruse" Smith's Leading Cases. It is also of value to students who have plenty of time, as it condenses the cases, and the law bearing upon the points decided in them, in a very convenient and compendious form. The American notes consist mainly, if not altogether, of cases. To make the American work as good as the English, the editors ought to have gone more deeply into the subject. The rules laid down in *Hadley v. Baxendale*, for instance, would bear much further examination than they have thought it worth while to give.

The first edition of Mr. Shirley's 'Leading Cases' appeared in 1880, and the appearance of a second in three years seems to prove that his somewhat original method of treating the authorities has its uses. The cases he gives are not transferred from the reports as they stand, but are reported by the annotator in the free, humorous manner of a newspaper. This method Mr. Shirley thinks likely to fix the cases in the mind of the student—for it is students rather than practising lawyers for whom the book is intended. The notes do not go deeply into the subject, but, taken with the case, present the more important points of the law developed from it by the judges in a brief compass. As an assistance in preparing for legal examinations, we should think the book would be of considerable service.

Mr. Bishop's work on 'Statutory Crimes' completes a series of useful text-books covering the whole field of American criminal law, criminal evidence, criminal pleading, and criminal practice. It treats of the principles of statutory interpretation, with special reference to the criminal law; of the statute of limitations in criminal causes; pleadings in cases arising out of private statutes and municipal by-laws; and discussions of the offences "purely or in substance statutory," as distinguished from "mere statutory extensions of common-law crimes."

The book has been long out of print, and the present edition is almost a new work, so greatly has it been increased in size and value. Mr. Bishop's accuracy and fulness of citation make all his books of use; their permanent value is impaired by a peculiar carelessness of language, which in a book on interpretation is sometimes grotesquely unfortunate. For instance, he quotes from Lieber the rule that but one meaning can be attached to the same sentence, and then gives as an illustration the following: "If the Legislature should direct the officers of a court in a particular emergency to *sit or stand*, the meaning could not be that a part might sit while the rest stood." But why not? Such a legislative direction might be compared to that in ordinary life, to "play or pay." This injunction, if addressed to a number of persons, would certainly give each one of them liberty of choice in the matter.

Mr. Browne, in 'Law and Lawyers in Literature,' has made an entertaining collection of extracts, with a running comment of his own, which exhibit the lawyer as he appears to the novelist, the dramatist, and moralist, and the man of letters in general, from the earliest times down to the present day. Speaking broadly, his book shows that in popular literature the lawyer has always cut a rather sorry figure. He is usually represented as tricky, disingenuous, and crafty, if not positively dishonest. His main object is to extract a living from his clients' misfortunes, by hook or by crook; and in the accomplishment of this object he spares neither age, sex, nor condition. He is a social harpy, dreaded by all, and most by those who are unlucky enough to have to come into relations of confidence and trust with him. There are, of course, good lawyers in literature—men who are the soul of honor, who protect purity and innocence, run down the wicked and bring them to justice; who are good angels to their clients. It is through such as they that the vile plots of Quirk, Gammon & Snap are unravelled and exposed. They have, however, made comparatively little impression upon literature: the fame of Oily Gammon and his wicked partners survives ('Ten Thousand a Year,' by the way, having been written by a lawyer, is a rather strong illustration, for Mr. Warren certainly did not intend to blacken the profession), while the name of their worthy rival perishes and is forgotten. Dodson & Fogg are names handed down to posterity, but who treasures up the memory of the virtuous antitypes of Dodson & Fogg?

But we see the same thing in other professions and walks of life. If lawyers are usually represented as sharp, mean, or dishonest, doctors are popularly very doubtful characters. We have no doubt that the physician in literature might be made the subject of a book not very unlike Mr. Brown's. Again, what a picture of the publisher and his treatment of the author might not be drawn from the literature of the modern world. Poets and novelists have not been prolific in the type of the good publisher. Neither can it be said that the literary man has spared himself. Poets have, to be sure, usually held up poetry as the most ennobling occupation in the world; and the "bard," whatever he may be at home, is in verse a semi-sacred character still, as he was actually in classical times. But prose-writers have made a vast amount of fun of the literary career; have held the literary man up to ridicule and contempt; have laughed at his Bohemianism, his everlasting insolvency, and his often disgraceful relations with his creditors. A book about literary men as they appear in literature might be made, we fear, an amusing exposure of the craft; the type of the good, wise literary man—the literary man as he ought to be—is rather unfamiliar.

Various explanations of these curious facts may be suggested, but, taken altogether, they show that the use of the lawyer in literature is not exceptional, and does not necessarily prove that the popular notions about him are fair. He has so many doubtful companions that we are forced to believe that the true explanation is that literature finds it easier to make profitable use of bad types than of good ones; in other words, that people like to read about bad people of all kinds, and derive more excitement from such reading than from descriptions of good ones. A literature in which the lawyer should always appear as he is described by theoretical writers, as unselfishly taking his part in the work of administering justice, telling the truth at all hazards, never seeking to gain an unfair advantage, overreach his client, or even his antagonist; in which a doctor should always be the minister of health and physical salvation, and never humbug his patient with unintelligible words or mysterious suggestions of unsuspected ailments; in which a publisher should never take advantage of an author's poverty, and so on, might be a literature more improving than that which we have, but it could hardly be so entertaining.

BOOKS ABOUT THE STAGE.

Nights at the Play. By Dutton Cook. London: Chatto & Windus; New York: Scribner & Welford. 1883. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 324 and 350.

Four Original Plays. By A. W. Dubourg. London: Bentley; New York: Scribner & Welford. 1883. 8vo. pp. 239.

A Mingled Yarn: Sketches on Various Subjects. By Henry Edwards, Comedian. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1883. 8vo. pp. 157.

Gaulois et Parisiens. Par Léopold Lacour. Paris: Calmann Lévy; New York: F. W. Christern. 1883. 8vo. pp. 325.

THERE may well be two opinions as to the advisability in general of gathering together into a book scattered and often incongruous articles, written at random and on the spur of the moment for immediate publication in a newspaper or magazine. A volume so compounded must always of necessity be lacking in finish and in unity of design. Yet the plan has its advantages no less than its disadvantages, and in no department of literature is the advantage greater in proportion than in dramatic criticism. Almost the only knowledge we can have of the theatre of the past is that afforded us by the contemporary dramatic critic. The play may remain, but reading is not seeing, and, to judge it exactly, we need to know how it affected the audience when it was acted. The actor's life may be written by himself or another, but the best part of many recent histrionic biographies is the judicious selection and comparison of the opinions of competent critics at first hand. For these reasons, we are very glad indeed that a dramatic critic as learned, as honest, and as able as Mr. Dutton Cook has been moved to gather together the chief of the criticisms which he has contributed, first to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and afterward to the *London World*, during the past fifteen years. He has thus given us an outline-history of the course of the drama in England—a history not elsewhere accessible in a form at once convenient and compact. Mr. Cook's first criticism is dated September, 1867; and, as the final entry in Prof. Henry Morley's 'Journal of a London Playgoer' is dated February, 1866, the gap between the two books is not wide, and we may fairly accept Mr. Cook's book as a continuation of Professor Morley's. The 'Journal of a London Playgoer' reaches from 1851 to 1866,

and Mr. Cook's volumes now cover the years 1867-1882. As Genest broke off in 1880, and Doran closed his 'Annals of the English Stage' with the death of Edmund Kean, there is a gap of only some twenty years in this full record of acting and play-writing in England. Mr. Cook's criticism, as we see it in the hundred and fifty newspaper essays here reproduced, is straightforward and even-tempered. It is the result of a large experience of the theatre, of wide reading about it in all its forms, both in England and France, and of a deep love of the stage. It has no superabundant charity for American actors or American dramatists. It has occasion to consider the acting of the late Charles Fechter, of Mr. Henry Irving, of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, and of Mr. Edwin Booth, as well as (with the aid of a minute acquaintance with theatrical and many important revivals of old plays; and it sets forth simply the impression produced on a competent observer by many of the best and the worst new plays acted in England of late. The book is disfigured by a few misprints; but, as some amends, it has an index, not perfect, but better than those usual in English books.

It happens that Mr. Cook has not reprinted his criticism of "New Men and Old Acres," a modern comedy written by the late Tom Taylor and Mr. A. W. Dubourg, which achieved a fair success several years ago. Mr. Dubourg has been trying to get another play acted ever since this collaboration with Tom Taylor, but with scanty success; so now he makes bold to publish four of them in a volume, to which he prefixes a few pages of personal explanation. He declares that the plays are published partly because he is "tired of hearing that original English plays are never written nowadays, and partly because the popular taste for farcical comedy and burlesque tends to crowd out work of serious purpose, be it intensity of drama or the satire of comedy." The four plays are "Greencloth: a Story of Monte Carlo," "Victoria Contarini: a Story of Venice," "Land and Love: a Story of English Life," and "Art and Love: a Sketch of Artist Life." Of these, the last is perhaps the best; it is in one act only, and it deals with that fascinating creature, the actress in private life. The rest are longer and more ambitious. Their chief defect is that they are all hard, strained, unsympathetic. At times they are clever, but at all times they are too forced: a French critic would say that all Mr. Dubourg's work was *trop voulu*. Even the language is hurried and hasty. Yet there is very undeniable cleverness in these plays; and if Tom Taylor were alive to iron them into smoothness, to lend them the aid of his neat literary touch and of his exceptional experience of the stage, they might be acted with applause and admiration.

'A Mingled Yarn' is a book about the stage only by courtesy, and inasmuch as it is the work of Mr. Henry Edwards, comedian. It is an altogether unpretending and pleasant collection of sketches and addresses, many of them prepared for the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, of which Mr. Edwards was president, if we are not misinformed, and before which they were delivered. The most important paper is the first—a record of a three weeks' stay in Mazatlan—which gains value from Mr. Edwards's scientific experience. Perhaps more interesting to the student of the stage are the addresses on Shakspeare and on the late Edwin Adams, the actor.

It is now nearly two years since we reviewed M. Léopold Lacour's 'Trois Théâtres,' a volume of careful and acute criticism of the plays of MM. Emile Augier, Alexander Dumas, fils, and Victorien Sardou. His present work is a continuation of the former. As that was devoted to the more eminent and serious of living French

dramatists, this deals with the lighter and more amusing. After an essay on "Le Théâtre et la Vérité," M. Lacour applies himself to the analysis of the comic drama of France, and more particularly to the farces and comedies of M. Eugène Labiche, of MM. Meilhac and Halévy, and of M. Edmond Gondinet. No two critics would agree on all points, and there is more than one criticism on which we could join issue with M. Lacour; but taking his book as a whole, it is admirable, and worthy of very high praise, the first essay especially, in which he considers the conventions of the drama, and, following M. Sarcey, divides them into two classes—those which inhere in any dramatic representation, and are therefore eternal and unchangeable, and those which are temporary, and depend only on current notions. His essays deserve to be read and pondered by all who are interested in the drama.

The Golden Chersonese, and the Way Thither.
By Isabella L. Bird (Mrs. Bishop). G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MISS BIRD sees so much more, and knows so much better how to tell her story, than the ordinary tourist, that we gladly forget her few faults. She is apt to wave the British flag in your face when you least expect it, and her Jingoism (p. 325) is pronounced and undiluted. While dull and over-conscious travellers resemble the coachman who got the engagement by professing a habit of keeping his wheels as far away from the precipice as possible, our writer marks the dizzy verge with her tire half over. We do not say that because she leaves the beaten tracks for unrutted spaces, she utterly leaves the road of truth, nor would we ever charge upon one of her statements a catastrophe over the precipice of falsehood. In all her four books of travel, however, old residents, whether of Hawaii, the Rockies, or Japan, find an exhilarating view of things which is certainly original. Whether of eye or of pen, the outcome as seen in her letters makes charming reading. Let the people in Japanese ports dub her previous work "bird-tracks" if they will, we hail with delight her new footprints in the Malay Peninsula.

The present work, which owes its ambitious title to her sister, now deceased, to whom her letters were addressed, describes the latter part of her journeyings in the Far East in 1879. Looking at an old map of Ptolemy's (which the president of our Geographical Society once had reprinted in *Harper's Weekly*, to show that the discovery of the Nile sources and tributaries was but a rediscovery), we find the name *Aurea Chersonesus* applied to the extreme southerly part of Asia, which we know as the Malay Peninsula, and the natives as Tanah Malayu (Malay Land). To this region Miss Bird came after leaving Japan and China. After an introductory chapter packed with fresh information about the Malays, she quotes the closing paragraph of her "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan" which mortices into her narrative proper. Seven chapters are devoted to China, or rather to Canton and Hong Kong. In spite of the fact that our author here traverses familiar ground, paved with many layers of guide and travel books, we esteem this the most attractive portion of her work. We have read scores of descriptions of Canton, yet we know of nothing in the language which so vividly reproduces to the fireside traveller the lights and shadows of this most typical Chinese city. Even the execution-grounds and prisons become new places. To the Chinese she is not attracted. "After the courteous, kindly Japanese, the Chinese seem indifferent, rough, and disagreeable, except the well-to-do merchants

in the shops, who are bland, complacent, and courteous." She thus sums up her impressions of Canton:

"Canton is intoxicating from its picturesqueness, color, novelty, and movement. . . . As we sat at midday at the five-storied pagoda, which from a corner wall overlooks the Tartar city, and ever since, through this crowded week, I have wished that the sun might stand still in the cloudless sky and let me dream of gorgeous sunlight, light without heat; of narrow lines rich in color; of the glints of sunlight on embroideries and cloth of gold, resplendent even in the darkness; of hurrying and colored crowds in the shadow, with the blue sky in narrow strips high above; of gorgeous marriage processions, and 'the voice of the bridegroom and the voice of the bride'; of glittering trains of Mandarins; of funeral processions, with the wail of hired mourners clad in sackcloth and ashes; of the Tartar city, with its pagodas; of the hills of graves, great cities of the dead outside the walls, fiery red under the tropic blue; of the 'potter's field,' with its pools of blood and crosses of crucifixion—now, as on Calvary, symbolical of shame alone; of the wonderful river-life, and all the busy, crowded, costumed hurry of the streets, where blue banners hanging here and there show that in those houses death has stilled some busy brains forevermore."

Of Hong Kong, which reminds her of Genoa, she says: "Moored to England by the electric cable, and replete with all the magnificent enterprises and luxuries of English civilization, . . . the colony is only forty years old." Its perfect winter climate, its costume and color, its hospitalities and many charming residents, and even its indispensable and enjoyable feuds in state, church, and society, which constitute "civilization," do not long detain her, for she is, by her own confession, "a savage at heart, and weary for the wilds first, and then for the beloved little home on the wooded edge of the moorland above the Northern Sea." So, setting out on a French steamer for Saigon, she glances at the military cafés, and spends twenty-four hours in peering into the native huts with gridiron floors, well smoked with an ever burning Gehenna beneath, from which all good mosquitoes perforce keep away. After a glance at Singapore, its fluctuating society and its tigers, she arrives at Malacca, and is installed in one of the rooms of the old Stadthuis, the architectural witness of former Dutch occupation, when "Malacca" meant to us the whole peninsula. As the Dutch ousted the Portuguese, so the British turned out the Hollanders. The first European, in the triple capacity of explorer, merchant, and robber—or, in one word, buccaneer—was Albuquerque, the same whose name is given to two of our towns in New Mexico and Texas. The Portuguese rediscovered "the Golden Chersonese" (as Milton calls it) in 1513. After attacking the "Moors" of Malacca and putting them to the sword, he built a fortress fifteen feet thick out of the ruins of their mosques, and received the friendly overtures of the alarmed King of Siam. The Pope was duly informed of this "victory of the cross," and by the year 1600 the commerce of the Straits was in the hands of the Portuguese. Their crusade, however, made them many enemies, and among them the Sultan of Atcheen. In 1641 the Dutch, having made advantageous treaties with several of the Malay sovereigns, drove away the Portuguese, and held Malacca and the chief commercial ports. The history of the part played by the Dutch in the civilization of the Far East has never been written, and an English book is not much better than a French or Spanish one to search for truth and knowledge concerning it. Miss Bird, of course, wastes no praise on the Hollanders, whether the topic be religion, architecture, or government. In 1775 the British acquired Penang, in 1798 Wellesley, in 1823 Singapore, and the following year Malacca. This "Regio Latronum," as the Romans even in their time dubbed it, now felt the vigor of British

rule. Piracies and monopolies were alike suppressed; free trade, a wise administration, and treaties "have gradually laid a solid foundation for the future prosperity of this distracted land." These small but important "Straits Settlements," with their few hundreds of British residents, are really among the most valuable of the British possessions in the Far East; though but small islands or narrow strips of coastland, their exports and imports in 1880 amounted to \$161,765,000, or more than three times those of Japan.

Into the crowded details of description, of adventure, of word pictures, of facts on which brilliant generalizations and vivid epigrams are built by our author, we have not space to enter. The same wealth of style, of fascinating narrative and dramatic grouping of effects, and, above all, the imperial quality of knowing what to leave out, make her last book peer to any of its predecessors, and, for popular use, the best work in English on the Malay Peninsula. Two maps and a dozen illustrations add to the value of the work, which, despite the formidable accounts of centipedes, tiger-mosquitoes, leeches, betel-juice, krisses, rogue-elephants, and Malays "running amuck," will divert many a globe-trotter into the Straits of Malacca, and carry envy into the breasts of ten thousand would-be travellers.

Three Lectures on Subjects Connected with the Practice of Education, delivered in the University of Cambridge in the Easter Term, 1882. By H. W. Eve, Arthur Sidgwick, and E. A. Abbott. Cambridge: University Press; New York: Macmillan & Co. 1883.

THE English, who, by constitution and tradition, are determined followers of "the rule of thumb," have of late years taken the whole subject of education very much to heart; and no wonder, for the most apathetic teacher could hardly fail to be stirred by the incessant activity of Germany in this direction, and Mr. Matthew Arnold has interpreted Germany to England. About four years ago the University of Cambridge "determined to institute lectures on and hold examinations in the history, theory, and practice of education. For the first two years complete courses of lectures on the practice of education were delivered. . . . After this it seemed to the syndicate better to revert to a plan originally proposed, and to ask distinguished teachers to deliver single lectures on subjects with which they were specially familiar."

The three lectures presented to the public in this little volume will interest in different degrees the teachers and the friends of education in America, as they did the English hearers. They are all full of practical sense, and even if thoughtful teachers have anticipated many of the lessons, it is always a comfort to find one's experience confirmed. Two of these lectures, the first and the last, treat of "Marking" and "Latin Verse Composition"; and, as marking is falling into discredit among us, owing to German influence, and Latin verse composition is a peculiarly English institution, it may be thought that lectures on these subjects could not command more than a languid interest here. But while "marking" may be abolished and is abolished for daily recitation in some of our higher colleges, and is evidently abused in English schools, it is none the less important that teachers should have clearer ideas of their duty as markers than many of them seem to have. The grossest injustice is often done from sheer ignorance of the principles of marking, and few who read Mr. Eve's lecture will leave it without a more exact notion as to the right method of gauging examination papers—a task from which no ad-

vance of education will set us free. On the contrary, if civil-service reform is ever to amount to anything, the examiner's work is destined to become something as formidable as it is in England, and the experience of English examiners will be of the greatest value.

But if "marking" of some kind is inevitable under almost any conceivable system, Latin verse composition seems to be doomed, and Dr. Abbott himself thinks that it will hardly survive the century even in England. In Germany, Greek and Latin verses are relegated to those who think that they have a genius for them, and the fabrication of them is not considered a regular part of classical training. In France, to judge by what M. Bréal has told us, Latin verse composition holds its own better than it does in Germany; but England is still the home of the manufacture as well as of the art. True, it no longer occupies in all the great schools the time once assigned to it. The university rewards of success in this line are no longer so brilliant, and, as a natural consequence, the schools will give less and less time and force to the exercise. In reply to personal inquiry at two of the great public schools of England, the writer of this notice was assured that foreigners had exaggerated notions of the amount of time required, and Doctor Abbott's figures show that the masters were right; but it is a pity to throw away two or three hours a week from the age of ten or eleven to the age of sixteen or seventeen; and in the large majority of cases the time is thrown away. With a rational system of Latin pronunciation, and the use of text-books with the long vowels marked, the knowledge of Latin quantity is to be attained by a much shorter method than by the tacking together of nonsense verses; and while it is not very Christian-like in Doctor Abbott, who is head master of the City of London School, to triumph over his competitors, he is only acknowledging a pardonable weakness when he says:

"Whenever I hear, at the performance of a Latin play at a celebrated public school, 'ego' pronounced 'eego,' I often feel disposed to feel thankful that in the present keen competition for university distinctions our formidable rivals are handicapped by the burden of an ancient tradition, which only an ancient school can afford to bear."

After setting forth the absurdities of the present plan, its frightful waste of time, and its utter uselessness, and worse than uselessness, for a large proportion of the boys, Doctor Abbott gives his own plan, which begins later, drops those pupils that show no aptitude for the work, and secures for all during the year of trial a certain amount of useful discipline in the study of both English and Latin. His method is to teach Latin verse by means of English verse, and is, in fact, a comparative study of Latin and English poetry—stimulating and fruitful in the hands of a competent teacher. The details of the plan are presented in a most attractive way, and in the few schools where Latin verse-making is taught in this country Doctor Abbott's lessons should be heeded; and where it is not taught, his hints as to the comparative study of Latin and English poetry will be a great help.

Mr. Sidgwick's lecture, the second of the three, is on Stimulus, a series of practical directions to teachers, based on what is known to have been a rich and successful experience. Of course, the subject of the lecturer must have been embarrassing, as one should say, "the secret of Stimulus by a Stimulant," but Mr. Sidgwick has met the natural objection very well:

"To dwell on the need of stimulus to one who would be a teacher is like Ruskin's first rule given to the art student: 'Be born with genius.' But this genius [of the teacher] may be observed in the working; and something may be got by so observing the details of its work."

Even those teachers who can lay no claim to the possession of genius may make an enormous difference in their power of stimulating by seeing what to aim at. And, further, there are not a few points of detail and method quite capable of being acquired by care and effort, which again may increase immensely the teacher's power of stimulus. I believe, in spite of the difficulty, the subject has its practical side."

If space permitted, it might be interesting to compare the results of Mr. Sidgwick's experience with the maxims laid down in that old hand-book of education, Quintilian's 'Institutions,' and to show that, so far as precept goes, the advance has not been immeasurable. But young teachers are not going to read Quintilian, and Mr. Sidgwick's sensible and straightforward counsels are put in a clear, cogent way, with the needful homeliness and familiarity of illustration. As might have been expected, the editor of 'Scenes from Euripides' and 'Scenes from Aristophanes' is in favor of "cooking" the classics—an art that he learned from Doctor Temple; and the author of Sidgwick's 'Greek Prose Composition' believes in making stories the basis of writing Greek and Latin. But every teacher's deliverances are in a sense an *apologia pro vita sua*, and few teachers have had so useful a career to defend as Mr. Sidgwick.

English Painters. By H. J. Wilmot-Buxton, M. A. With a chapter on American Painters by S. R. Koehler. Scribner & Welford, 1883.

A FULL and accurate history of English painters is a desideratum in the literature of art. We are not aware that any book of the kind we need, except Cunningham's 'Lives,' yet exists on the subject, and that treats only of the earlier English painters. The interest attaching to the English schools is very great indeed. For, notwithstanding the fact that the English, as compared with the people of the Continent, are not an artistic race, it is yet true that very great artistic ability has existed, and still exists, among them; and that, owing to certain peculiar conditions and circumstances, they have achieved some of the highest successes of modern art. More important names than those of Hogarth, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Constable, Turner, and Rossetti can hardly be found in Europe in modern times. The annals of schools which include such names are, therefore, highly important to the student. Such a work as we require should include an examination of the conditions which have made art of such importance possible to such a people. Two fundamental traits of character seem to have conspired largely to produce the result: the healthy and hearty love of nature, fostered by the habit of living in the country, and that moral integrity which distinguishes the Anglo-Saxon race. Add to these an aptness to apprehend and assimilate the qualities of other, and very diverse, schools of art, and important forms of artistic production could hardly fail to result. It is true that opposite traits have operated. The native want of good taste and the tenacious adherence to conventional and ungraceful fashions have set their mark upon English art. But, on the whole, the better tendencies have ruled, and have rendered this art healthy and exempt from a peculiar way, and in a very marked degree. Not the least interesting characteristic of English art is its great diversity. It may, we think, safely be said that it embraces a wider range than that of any other country. It has often been observed that there has as yet existed no one dominating school in England; but it is by no means safe to conclude that this indicates any defect in the artistic constitution of English artists. It would seem rather the contrary, for by this diversity the

field has been greatly widened, and while the higher forms of historical and imaginative figure painting, portrait painting, and genre and still-life painting have been successfully cultivated, the art of landscape painting, in the modern sense, may almost be said to have been created in England.

The book before us cannot be considered of much value, because of its too great brevity. When a man like William Henry Hunt is disposed of in twelve lines, and men like John Lewis and Dante Rossetti in seventeen and eighteen respectively—as they are in this volume—one had better turn to any respectable encyclopedia for information. Mr. Koehler's chapter on American art is well written, and is, perhaps, as good as it can be within such limited compass. The book is partially illustrated by indifferent woodcuts.

Les Nouvelles Routes du Globe. Par Maxime Héline. Avec une Lettre de M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. With 92 illustrations. Paris: G. Masson; New York: B. Westermann & Co.

THIS book belongs to the class of popular scientific productions, and describes in a manner which would be better appreciated by the intelligent layman than by the professional engineer the great public works whose accomplishment revolutionizes the commerce of the globe. It takes up two general subjects, "Isthmic Canals" and "Subterranean Routes." The book is dedicated, "To Ferdinand de Lesseps, Creator of the New Routes of the Globe by Suez and Panama, Follower in their Immortal Work of the Navigators of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries—Columbus, Gama, Magellan—who Discovered the Natural Routes of the World by the Capes and Straits." The letter of M. de Lesseps is little more than an acceptance of this dedication, and the dedication indicates in no small degree the spirit in which the book is written. The writer is an admirer of the distinguished diplomat to whom he has dedicated his work.

Under the head of "Isthmic Canals," successive accounts are given of the Maritime Canal of Suez, the Inter-oceanic Canal of Panama, the canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, the canal through the Isthmus of Malacca, the Amsterdam Ship Canal, and the canal which is to ameliorate the climate of Algeria and Tunis by allowing the waters of the Mediterranean to overflow about three thousand square miles of salt desert, which is now below the level of the sea. Of these six works, only two are completed, and some of them have hardly advanced beyond the merest preliminary stages of projection; but the author seems to regard a project in much the same light as an accomplished act, and places side by side the Suez and the Panama Canals as if they already stood on the same footing. The closing words of the chapter on the Panama Canal are a good illustration of the spirit of the book:

"L'œuvre est aujourd'hui décidée; il ne s'agit plus de convaincre, mais de vaincre, et c'est chose facile à M. de Lesseps. Le créateur de Suez nous a annoncé que dans six années il irait lui-même inaugurer le canal de Panama. Cela suffit pour que nous soyons certains de l'y rencontrer à date précise."

M. de Lesseps is certainly entitled to great credit for the manner in which the Suez Canal was carried through, and for the energy which he has already shown in the work at Panama. Whatever merits the lines at Nicaragua and Tehuantepec may have, neither of these localities could be adapted to the construction of a tide-water canal, whose capacity should not be limited by the dimensions of its locks; and the Frenchman, from the start, determined that the canal must be of this kind. Let us give him his due for selecting the location, for enlisting

capital, and for beginning the great work; but the difficulties of construction are enormous, and to place a work of this kind, which is just emerging from the period of surveys, on equal terms beside the Suez Canal does not do justice to the energy, the ingenuity, the industry, and the sacrifice which contributed to the completion of the Suez Canal, and which will be called forth in a more marked degree yet at Panama.

Under the head of "Subterranean Routes" are described the great tunnels of St. Gothard, the Arlberg, and Mont Cenis, while reference is made to projected tunnels in other Alpine passes. A chapter is also devoted to the tunnel under the straits from Calais to Dover. The subject of tunnels is apparently one with which the author is more familiar than that of canals, and a greater portion of the space here is devoted to works which have actually been completed.

A chapter entitled "Les Routes de la Pensée" gives a very brief account of the principal submarine telegraph lines, and an appendix of but a few pages is devoted to the use of dynamite

and air-drills in public works. The book is handsomely printed and illustrated, and, while not rising to the rank of a valuable scientific or technical work, will be found interesting reading by any one who desires to get a general idea of the subjects which it describes.

Adelaide Phillips. A Record. By Mrs. R. C. Waterston. Boston: A. Williams & Co.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPS was a fine singer, who justly enjoyed great popularity, but she was not one of those rare vocalists who are named in histories as representatives of an epoch. The writer of the present memoir does not claim her as such, but she missed the only opportunity of justifying the existence of her book (so far as she was not writing for Bostonians about a favorite local "talent") by making it illustrative of the condition of operatic affairs in this country during the period of Miss Phillips's activity. As it is, it has little value, except for those who were personally acquainted with the singer, and who, therefore, take an in-

terest in a number of petty details about her Boston and other friends, which are eminently uninteresting to the general public. Young ladies who intend to study for the stage in Italy may learn a lesson by reading the first chapters, where they will find the old story, so often told, of impressionable audiences, liberal in applause, but fickle; of the difficulty of securing a reliable engagement, and the still greater difficulty of securing payment from an impresario. They will do well, also, to be on their guard against serenades. After a successful début in Brescia, in 1853, Miss Phillips was awakened next morning by a band of music, coming, as they professed, to congratulate her on her success, and continuing to disturb her rest until they were paid, whereupon they went away.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Metternich, Prince Richard de. *Mémoires, etc., laissés par le Prince de Metternich.* Vols. vi., vii. Paris: E. Plon; New York: F. W. Christern.
Orton, J. *Comparative Zoology, Structural and Systematic.* For Schools and Colleges. Revised edition. Harper & Bros.

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